The Constitution.

VOL. VIII. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1875 NO. 158

Daily Constitution.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
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TERMS:

DAILY, One Year...........$10 00
" Six Months...........5 00
WEEKLY, One Year...........2 00
" Six Months...........1 00

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Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 16.

THE Chicago Times holds up Hon. Wm. D. Anderson's resignation of a political office for the ministry as an example that cannot be too strongly recommended to politicians generally. Fewer politicians and more active christian workers are what the country needs.

DR. T. O. POWELL, by direction of the trustees of the state's lunatic asylum, has recently visited the leading institutions of that nature in the country, for the purpose of obtaining for our own asylum whatever benefits could be derived by a personal inspection of similar asylums in other states.

A GRAND mass meeting is to be held in Canton on the first Tuesday of next month for the purpose of drafting a suitable memorial to congress urging an appropriation to open the Etowah from Rome to Canton. The people along that river from Rome to Dahlonega are invited to be present.

THE semi-annual dividend of the Georgia railroad—four per cent—is payable on and after the fifteenth of next month. The reports of Superintendent Johnson and Auditor Hillyer show so satisfactory a condition of the company's affairs that there seems to be no doubt of regular dividends in the future. The track and rolling stock are in good condition. Capt. Geo. P. Butler was elected cashier in the place of Dr. Milligan, deceased.

THE trustees of the Talmage school at Milledgeville with "all acceding friends" have organized themselves into a "society of mineralogy and of ancient relics of the redmen and mound builders of Georgia." The Recorder says this "puts the Talmage school in the fore front of collectors of Georgia cabinets, and situate as the school is amidst the ancient hunting grounds and "maize fields" of the well advanced Echertee tribe, and Uchee tribe, of the great Muscogee nation of red men, the new society occupies a field rich with the red man's relics and vestiges of American ethnology. Almost every furrow of our plows displays them to view."

THE Griffin News unhesitatingly asserts that Spalding county is carrying too much official ballast. It pays under the present laws $2,400 to three officers to annually collect and handle $26,266 in taxes, or nearly ten per cent. This is too much, says the news. The whole work should be done by one man for $1,000. The News adds:

We are assured in case of a consolidation of these offices that the complications in returns and in the business of collecting taxes will cease. The office will fall always to capable men, who will have it under eye and systematise it, as it should be, and relieve us of the cumbrous machinery of the present. Wherever the experiment of consolidation has been tried the system works well, and even the larger and richer counties are clamoring for this new retrenchment. These offices can be consolidated in our county, and we doubt not a further look and investigation into public affairs will discover other excrescences and expenses to be scaled that the relief so much desired will be afforded. Not until we commence at home can we manage a reform. The work is a great one, municipal, state and county, and the people should awake from their lethargy and demand legislation to meet the issue. We must do this or perforce meet the fate inevitable—a general bankruptcy.

"INDEX" in the McDuffie Journal vigorously attacks "that monstrous outrage on property rights commonly known as the homestead provision." Can not, he says, the legislature palliate its evils? And then he adds:

True, while our constitution exists as at present, or until a decision had by the United states supreme court, the legislature cannot neglect to provide for setting apart and valuation as directed, but in the exercise of the mandatory power conferred it can constitutionally render this curse of no effect. Under the constitution it may and should pass a law requiring the ordinaries or superior court judges, sitting as chancellors, to appoint trustees, not the husband, under bonds in double the amount of the property exempted, to take charge of such trust property as other trustees. It should further enact that all homesteads or personalty heretofore set apart and valued should be vacated unless within two months trustees under bond should be appointed, and that the statute of limitation, as to creditors, should cease to run from the beginning of homestead proceedings till the determination of the trust estate. It should also protect innocent bona fide purchasers for value, after a certain time in possession, giving the beneficiaries a civil action, by themselves or next friends, against the seller, with a criminal proceeding for fraudulent conversion.

THE Rome Commercial thus elucidates some of the tangled points in the election complications of that city:

Col. J. M. Spullock, Col. T. W. Alexander, and Dr R. V. Mitchell, the gentlemen who were voted for for mayor, believed, during the entire election day, that the law was fully complied with in having three freeholders as managers of the election—these gentlemen never dreamed that any informality existed. That Col. Spullock should be charged, as he has been, is unjust, unfair and a cruel stab at a gentleman. He is as incapable of doing an act of this kind as any gentleman in Rome. We know that he was informed that an election could be legally held by three freeholders, and why he should be abused for doing just what the other candidates, and in fact, almost every citizen believed to be right, just, fair and legal, passes our comprehension.

Col. Spullock has assured us from the Wednesday morning after the election, almost daily, for we have talked with him on the subject, that he would not under any condition of circumstances contest the election, be a party to any movement for the purpose of declaring the election void, or attempt to hold the office one hour beyond the time of his election as provided by the charter of the city. The note addressed to Judge Wright and Col. Printup by Col. Spullock, asking for legal information, was at the suggestion of quite a number of citizens, and when the matter was suggested it was for the purpose of satisfying the gentlemen, and not as is attempted to be impressed upon the people, with a desire to retain the office of mayor. We are authorized to state that Col. Spullock has never for one moment entertained an idea of attempting any movement that would prevent the mayor and council elect from being inducted into office.

BABCOCK'S BETE NOIR.

Rumors of the Displacement of District Attorney Dyer.

Henderson on President Grant.

The Second Chapter in Course of Preparation.

The Terrible Indictment.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12, 1875.

There is an apprehension here that there are to be some more removals among the officials who have been conducting the prosecution in the whisky cases. District attorney Dyer's name was not sent in for confirmation along with the batch of appointments submitted to the senate last Tuesday, and that officer momentarily expected to be ordered down and out. Ex-Senator Henderson will finish a vindication of his recent course in censuring the president during the present week, and it is understood that it will be the most startling arraignment of the present administration yet published.

BABCOCK'S INDICTMENT.

The following is the full text of the indictment against General O. E. Babcock:

United States of America, eastern district of Missouri, ss:

In the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri, at the November term of said court, A. D., 1875.

The grand jury of the United States of America, duly empanelled, sworn and charged to inquire in and for the eastern district of Missouri, on their oaths present, that Orville E. Babcock and John A. Joyce, late of said district, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1874, at the said district, did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together among themselves and with John McDonald, Joseph M. Fitzroy, Alfred Bevis, Edward B. Fraser, Rudolph W. Ulrici, Louis Teuscher, John Busby, Gordon B. Bingham, and with certain other persons to the grand jurors aforesaid unknown, to defraud the United States of the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon of a large quantity—to-wit, 1,000,000 proof gallons of distilled spirits, thereafter to be produced at certain distilleries then and there situated in the city of St. Louis, within said district—to-wit, the distillery then and there occupied by the said Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Fraser, and then and there situated at the northwest corner of Barton and DeKalb streets, in said city of St. Louis, and within said district; the distillery then and there occupied by said Rudolph W. Ulrici, and then and there situated at the southwest corner of Cedar street and Main street in said city of St. Louis, and within said district; the distillery then and there occupied by the said John Busby and then and there situated at the southwest corner of Cass avenue and Eleventh street, in said city of St. Louis, and within said district; the distillery then and there occupied by the said Gordon B. Bingham and John W. Bingham and then and there situated at No. 1,313 Papin street in said city of St. Louis, and within said district.

That afterward—to wit, on the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1874, and at the said eastern district of Missouri, the said Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Fraser, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement to, had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid at the northeast corner of Barton street and De Kalb street, in the said city of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse, situated upon and constituting a part of said distillery premises—to wit, to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of spirits—to-wit, 10,000 proof gallons, thereupon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward—to-wit, on the said 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at the said eastern district of Missouri, the said Rudolph W. Ulrici, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement so had aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated, as aforesaid, at the southwest corner of Cedar and Main street, in the said city of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse situated upon constituting a part of the said distillery premises—to-wit, to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of spirits—to-wit, 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward—to wit, on the said 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at the said eastern district of Missouri, the said Louis Teusche, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery situated as aforesaid, at Nos. 2,808, 2,810, 2,812, 2,814 and 2,816 inclusive North Second street, in the said city of St. Louis, to a place other than a distillery ware-house situated upon and constituting a part of the said distillery premises—to-wit, to a place to the said jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of spirits—to-wit, 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward, to-wit, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at the eastern district of Missouri, the said John Busby in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid at the southwest corner of Cass avenue and Eleventh street, in the said city of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse situated upon and constituting a part of the said distillery premises—to-wit, a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of spirits, to-wit, 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid and thereby did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterwards—to-wit, on the said 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1874, and at said eastern district of Missouri, the said Gordon B. Bingham and John W. Bingham, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement so had as aforesaid, did remove from the said distillery, situated as aforesaid, at No. 1,313 Papin street, in the said city of St. Louis, to a place other than the distillery warehouse, situated upon and constituting a part of said distillery premises, a large quantity—to-wit, 10,000 proof gallons thereof, upon which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy cents then and there imposed by law upon each and every proof gallon thereof had not been first paid, and thereby he did then and there defraud the United States of said tax.

That afterward—to wit, on the 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1874 and at the said eastern district, of Missouri, the said John A. Joyce, in pursuance of and in order to effect the object of said conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement so had as aforesaid, did aid and abet in the removal, from the said distillery of Alfred Bevis and Edward B. Fraser, to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a large quantity of distilled spirits—to wit, 1,000 proof gallons thereof, upon each and every proof gallon of which said spirits the internal revenue tax of seventy-five cents then and there imposed by law had not first been paid, contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided, and against their peace and dignity.

DAVID P. DYER,
United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri.

The indictment reads: No. 929. In the United States district court, for the eastern district of Missouri, the United States vs. Orville E. Babcock and John A Joyce, indictment for violation of section 5,440 revised statutes, a true bill.

R. D. BREWINGTON, Foreman.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

prevails here, even on this day of rest, in regard to the approaching trial of Gen. Babcock, and it has been greatly enhanced by Henderson's removal. It is generally considered that Henderson's dismissal was an unjustified outrage, as his remarks are not understood as having reflected in the least upon the president. A large number of influential St. Louisians told me to night that they believed that Henderson's removal was in reality not caused by his speech at all but by

THE FEAR OF THE PRESIDENT

that Babcock would certainly be convicted through Henderson's indomitable energy and determination, and that Henderson must be put out of the way if Babcock was to be saved. They say that Henderson was more familiar with all the evidence against Babcock than any other man in St. Louis, and that the witnesses of the prosecution, many of whom were themselves implicated in the crimes of this "ring," trusted to his promises of future leniency as they would to no other man, and that therefore the evidence of Babcock's conviction would be greatly weakened by Henderson's removal. Everybody here believes that Henderson would have convicted Babcock. As regards the probabilities of the result, now that Henderson is out of the way, the general opinion is still that almost any jury of Missourians would convict Babcock if the prosecution is only in earnest, and it is believed that District Attorney Dyer is too fearless and independent a man to shirk his duty, even if by so doing he might forfeit the favar of the administration.

DYER'S DETERMINATION.

Dyer used these very words to night to an informant of mine:

"I'll convict Babcock before any jury of Missourians or I'll quit the state."

Great curiosity was manifested to see Babcock, who was expected to arrive to-night at the Lindell hotel, but the curious were disappointed, for Babcock has not yet come, and will not be here until to-morrow, when he will probably appear in court to give bail.

The indignation here over Henderson's removal is so great that several meetings of a semi-public character were held last evening at Tyrolean hall and at the court house.

It is not considered probable that the trial will proceed for a couple of weeks in any case, as Babcock's counsel will no doubt demand time to prepare themselves.

THE WHISKY RING DELIGHTED.

It is said that Henderson thinks that the evidence against Babcock stronger than in any of the cases where a conviction has been secured. Judge John M. Krum and Judge Chester, the Krums father and son, will probably be Babcock's counsel. The strangest feature in the case is that the whisky ring are quite overjoyed at Babcock's indictment. All spirit of mutual help has vanished. The ring is in a state of disintegration, "each for himself and the devil for them all," as the old proverb says.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SEA TOSSED.

Two Vessels Wrecked and a Number of Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Late New Foundland papers state that the sloop Hopewell with eight persons on board which left St. Johns on the morning of November, the 29th, for Harbor Maine, was wrecked. The early part of the day was fine, but toward night-fall a heavy storm arose. The Hopewell proceeded as far as the vicinity of cape St. Francis, when she ran upon a rock about eight o'clock in the evening. All hands, with one exception, were lost. The survivor got on a rock and there remained until the next day toward evening, when he was rescued after much trouble by the steamer Hercules, which discovered the poor fellow waving a handkerchief. He had been on the rock about twenty hours at the mercy of a rough sea and was almost exhausted.

On the same day the schooner Waterwatch left St. Johns for Conception bay, and went to pieces, in the vicinity of cape St. Frances, at night. The shore line is almost perpendicular to the height of nearly 600 feet. Here a vessel was driven against the cliff, and those on board got on the ledge, where they clung all night. Those whose fortune was the least secure, were swept off by the sea. Thirteen out of twenty-four persons on board were saved, each one being made fast with about 100 fathoms of line, and hauled up the face of the cliff by settlers in the neighborhood, who discovered the ship wrecked crew by their cries. There were four females among the lost. Several other marine disasters involving the loss of 11 more lives, are also reported.

Appointed.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, has appointed R. H. Marr to the United States senate, vice McMillan resigned.

Resigned.

PARIS, December 16.—It is reported that M. Leon Saye has resigned.

Election Returns.

NASHVILLE, Dec., 16.—The returns from the fourth congressional district render the election of Riddle, democrat, certain.

National Transportation Convention.

CHICAGO, December 16.—The national transportation convention is in session, and 10 states are represented. The enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canal to secure an out-let for the largest vessel is being urged.

The Dynamite Explosion.

BERLIN, December 16.—The number of dead from the dynamitie explosion, reaches eighty, and others of the injured are hopeless. Forty were buried Tuesday, with some of the chests filled with fragments of unidentified bodies. Total killed and wounded, 180.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—In the senate, on the motion of Spencer of Alabama, the committee on elections was authorized to inquire if fraud or corruption had been practiced by him in securing his election to the seat he now occupies.

Penang.

PENANG, Dec. 14.—Eighty of the Tenth regiment and 120 auxiliaries attacked 800 Malays in a stockade. The Malays were driven out, losing about 60 killed, while the British lost 81 killed and 25 wounded. The fight occurred within five miles of Penang.

Laying the Corner Stone.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon laid the foundation stone of the new National opera house on the Thames embankment, between Charing Cross and Westminster bridges. The prince of Wales had promised to officiate, when it was supposed that the work would be ready before his departure for India. The duke of Edinburgh appeared as representative of the prince.

Convicted of Murder.

NORRISTOWN, PA., December 16.—The jury in the Curley murder case this morning rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Cotton Report.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The regular monthly cotton report of the agricultural department will not be ready until the latter part of the month.

Fire.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 16—This morning a fire broke out in Hotchkiss & Barber's planing mill at this place, which spread to the lumber yards of Herbard & Forsman, and White Lentz. Total loss about $60, 000, insurance $30,000.

Invitation Accepted.

NEW YORK, December 15.—General Grant has accepted the invitation of the New England society, on Forefather's day on the 22d.

—Rabbits are so abundant in Kentucky as to be a positive nuisance, and the fashionable amusement is hunting them down on horseback. Ten or a dozen horsemen form in line and beat the fields, uttering fearful cries and blowing horns the while. The rabbits start up, run hither and thither in confusion, and finally squat down in terror and allow themselves to be taken alive by hand. From fifty to seventy a day have been captured by some parties.

Carpets.

CARPETS!

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
21 Marietta, corner Broad Street.
DEALER IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,
Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

New Advertisements.

Postponed Administratrix's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the county of Fulton, on the first Tuesday in January, 1876, within the legal hours of sale, by virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of said county, the following real estate belonging to the estate of R. T. Stokes, deceased, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Fulton, and part of land lot number one hundred and twenty-three (123) in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. The said land lot is divided into four equal parts, by lines running north and south and east and west. The northwest quarter upon which the dwelling is situated is reserved—the other three quarters are to be sold as above described, in fifty acre lots separate. This land is situated on and near the Macon and Western Railroad, about four miles from Atlanta, lies well and is very well timbered. Titles perfect, and the land is sold to settle the indebtedness of the said estate.

Terms of sale—One half cash; one-half in twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

NANCY E. STOKES,
dec14—wtd Administratrix.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of Merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres.

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.

Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.

oct24-dtf RICE, LOVE & PORTER.

DYKEMAN & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
IN IMPORTED GOODS ONLY,
4 Peachtree Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FINE SUITS A SPECIALTY!

A discount of 10 per cent. allowed to Clergymen. sep25—dtf

PASSENGERS
Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia.

W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Egent,
G. J. FOREACRE, Atlanta, Ga.
General Manager,
Alexandria Va. apr1—dtf

Ricks House and Furniture,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

THIS splendid new Hotel has recently changed hands, but not closed as has been reported, and is now under the management of W. W. Ricks, its builder, who has furnished a portion of it, and is prepared to accommodate, and respectfully invites the traveling public, visitors and those desiring board with or without rooms, to call on him.

Although the business has paid me very well what time I have had it, I would rent my house to a more experienced and competent party, who would buy my furniture, which is new. W. W. RICKS,
dec2—dtf Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving Place and 16th Street,
N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.

This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.

C. B. FERRIN, Prop.
oct10— sep17—d1y

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WAGONS
IN THE CITY,

which we are prepared to sell low down. Every Wagon guaranteed. If you want a SPRING WAGON, one, two, three or four-horse ROAD WAGON, BUGGIES, or, in fact, any thing on wheels, COME AND SEE US. We think we can suit you. We have also on hand

Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters,
Cider Presses, Plows of all sizes, Wheelbarrows. The best

WOODEN PUMP

known, and, in fact everything usually kept in an Agricultural Implement House.

Field Seeds.

Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Rust Proof and Grazing Oats, and all other Field Seeds. We have also a full line of

GARDEN SEEDS,

ONION SETS—Red, White and Yellow. Come and look at our stock. We are

Prepared to Sell Cheap.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
16 Loyd Street,
next to Markham House.
dec8—dwe-th-su-we-th&sun

G. W. ADAIR.............Auctioneer.

Executor's Sale.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
On Thursday, the 23d day of December instant, will be sold, within the legal hours of sale, at the residence of the late Jas. M. Calhoun, dec'd, in the city of Atlanta, in said county, a portion of the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Law and Miscellaneous Books, Two Iron Safes, Two Wagons, One Set Harness, Two Mules, Two Milch Cows, Farming Implements, Three fine Pigs, and various other articles. The sale will continue from day to day until the property is sold. Terms cash. December 10th, 1875.

W. L. CALHOUN,
dec12—dtd Executor.

Cotton Factors.

BRANCH & SMITH
Successors to Branch, Scott & Co.,
Cotton Factors,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

RESPECTFULLY Solicits Consignments of Cotton. Make Liberal Cash Advances on same.

Our charges for handling Cotton are: Commission, 50 cents per bale; Storage, 25 cents per month.

Special care had to the weighing of Cotton. Prompt returns made. sep12-d3m

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 110 Bryan street,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,
BROKER,

AND and dealer in Coin, Securities and Exchange. Loans negotiated. Advances made on securities placed in my hands for sale at current rates. Refers Southern Bank, Savannah, Ga. sep p11-d

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Atlanta Water Works.

I HAVE 50 ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR ATLANTA WATER BONDS FOR SALE, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1876. Parties wishing to invest in these secure and desirable bonds, will address

E. E. RAWSON,
President Board Water Commissioners.
de11—d3t

The Granger Grist Mill.

THE undersigned now owns the right for a portion of the counties of the State, and are agents for the balance, for the

GRANGER GRIST MILL,

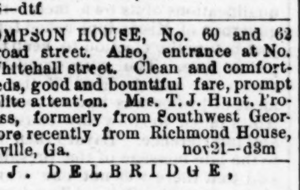
and propose to manufacture these Mills here. The Granger Mill can do five times the work of the ordinary mill at one-third the cost, without heating the grain.

☞ COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

We solicit orders from mill owners and others. Communications should be addressed to J. A. McCOOL & CO.,
dec12-d1w 76 Luckie street.

BUY THE BEST!

We will be receiving in a few days our usual large and well assorted stock of



These Seeds are warranted Fresh and True to name

Dealers and consumers should be careful about the commission Seeds which the country is annually flooded. Good Seed, like every other good article, will find a good market. Buy only the GENUINE LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. We shall have a supply also in bulk for Market Gardeners.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists,
dec12-dtf No. 11 North Pryor st.

G. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

ZIMMERMAN PROPERTY
ON
WASHINGTON AND CREW STREETS.

WE will sell upon the premises, commencing at 2½ o'clock, on Wednesday, the 22d instant, that splendid property on Washington and Crew streets, known as the "Zimmerman Property." The block is divided into 13 lots as per plat. On No. 11 stands an elegant 8 room residence, with observatory, verandahs, closets, &c. On Nos. 9 and 10 are small buildings. This is one of the very best and most desirable residence sites in the city, fronting on two fashionable streets, convenient to street cars, gas, public schools, churches, &c., cultivated and refined people living all around it. The vacant lots are well situated of good size, none of them less than 50 feet front, and accessible in the rear by a twenty foot street. Free ride to the sale. Titles perfect. Terms very easy, only ¼ cash: balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum: interest payable semi-annually. Get a plat, go and select your lot, be sure to attend the sale, which will be absolute and without reserve

G. W. ADAIR,
dec12-d3t C. C. HAMMOCK.

Clayton Institute.

PROF. GEORGE C. LOONEY takes charge of this Institution the 2d Monday in January next, with a Corps of teachers unsurpassed in tact or talent. Every department complete. $175 spent here for board and tuition by any young gentleman or lady of industry and natural ability, for a year's board and tuition, will be worth a thousand dollars the year following. Try it one year. For particulars address the Principal at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Georgia. dec9—d3m

C. C. KETCHUM,
General Commission Merchant,
122 Gravier Street,
NEW ORLEANS,
Special attention to the purchase of
Sugar and Molasses.
oct23—dtiljan

Dining Rooms and Office on the First Floor.

VanHorn House,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Just the Right of the Union Depot

Opened January, 1875.

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CLERKS,
CN. TERRY............L. P. GRISWOLD
sep4—dtf

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Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE PHOENIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c. Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

LONGLEY & ROBINSON.
Sales Room and Office,
IN THE
MARKHAM HOUSE,
NO. 18 LOYD STREET.
nov28—dtf

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Atlanta Stove House,
No. 90 WHITEHALL STREET.
We offer our large and well selected stock of
Cook, Heating,
PARLOR COOK STOVES, RANGES,
HEATERS, FURNACES,
Plain and Ornamental Grates,
ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS,
Tin, Copper, Brass, Iron,
Japaned, Plain and Planished Ware
Complete stock of French and Domestic Baskets,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
generally. Fine Selection of
MOCKING, CANARY AND SQUIRREL CAGES.
LIFT, FORCE
— AND —
Steam Pumps,
GAS FIXTURES
of latest styles and varieties.
Tin Plates Copper,
Zinc, Sheet Iron, Rivets, Ears,
Wire and Tinners' Findings. All kinds of
Pipes, Valves, Oil Cups,
Guages, for Steam, Gas and Water Works.
THE CELEBRATED
Butler Gas Works,
Put up for Cities Factories, Hotels and Colleges, at short notice.
Tin Roofing, Gold Iron Cornices, and general Contractors for Metal Works, at
FRANKLIN & EICHBERG'S,
90 Whitehall St.
sep14—d3mos

GAS AND WATER WORKS ATTENDED TO, 90 Whitehall Street.
STOVES, No. 90 WHITEHALL STREET.

Business Directory.

THOS. P. STOVALL, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, Commission Merchant, 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. nov6—dtf

THOMPSON HOUSE, No. 60 and 62 Broad street. Also, entrance at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Mrs. T. J. Hunt, Proprietress, formerly from Southwest Georgia, more recently from Richmond House, Gainesville, Ga. nov21—d3m

A. J. DELBRIDGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA
Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—d

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street. Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec10, 1875—d&w12mo

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts. nov7—d6mo

H. K. M'CAY. R. P. TRIPPE.
McCAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—d1y

JOHN W. OWEN, Attorney at Law, Toccoa City, will practice in the Superior Courts of Banks, Franklin, Hall, Habersham, Rabun and White. Special attention given to the collection of claims. sep19—d3m

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY
GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10, '75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law. Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. REAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—d1y

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law, Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov5—dtf

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.
TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Bialock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—d1y

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75—d1y

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.
BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—d1yr

GEO. C. TUMLIN, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office—Upstairs, over Bank. nov9—d3m

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE,
In Troup County, Georgia.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation within two miles of LaGrange, immediately on the Greenville road, containing

650 Acres,

and better known as the Womack place, which is one of the best Plantations in the county. It is well timbered; several never-failing streams running through it, and lies as level as could be desired.

Also, another Plantation within four miles of LaGrange, containing

975 Acres,

and known as the General Haralson place. Parties wishing to invest in good farming lands would do well to give me a call, as such an opportunity is seldom offered.

JESSE McLENDON.
LaGrange, Nov, 7, 1875—dtf

New Advertisements.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.

Liberal terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made. Send 5cts. for Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
AGENTS WANTED. ☞ NEW YORK.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Prescription Free!

for the speedy cure of special troubles common to the young and middle-aged. Nervous, mental and physical depression, loss of memory and energy, pains in the back, self-distrust, dizziness of sight, confusion of ideas, and other disorders of the nervous system consequent on various habits that lower the vitality of the system. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DR. E. H. HILTON, Cincinnati, O

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. Business honorable and lucrative. AGENTS WANTED. Address Marion Supply Co., Marion, Ohio.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

AGENTS, the greatest chance of the age. Address with stamp. National Copying Co., Atlanta, Ga.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

FELT CARPETINT, 30 cents per yard: FELT CEILING for rooms in place of plastering. FELT ROOFING and SIDING. For Circular and Sample, address C. J. FAY, Camden, New Jersey.

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A Journal of Information for Advertisers. Edition. 9,600 Copies. Published weekly. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance.

Five specimen copies (different dates) to one address for 25 cents. Office, No. 41 Park Row, New York

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO,
dec7—d&w4w Editors and Publishers.

NEW AGRICULTURAL
STEAM ENGINES
FOR 1875.

More effective, and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty years' manufacturing experience, with reputation maintained and success established.

Send for Circulars descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our Portable Stationary and Agricultural Steam Engines

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,
Eaton, Madison county, New York.
aug3—d&w9m

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The Best Household Oil in the World.

C. WEST & SON'S
Aladdin Security Oil,
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.

Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.
☞ Read the following certificate, selected from many others:

HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 23, 1874.

MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS': Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.

☞ IT WILL NOT EXPLODE
Ask your Storekeeper for it.
Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS,
113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.
oct23—d3mo

Christmas Guns

WE offer handsome BREECH-LOADING and MUZZLE-LOADING DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, SINGLE BARREL GUNS, PISTOLS and ACCOUTREMENTS at

PRECISE COST!

from now until January first, when we will discontinue the GUN TRADE. So now is your time to buy HANDSOME GUNS, &c.,

Cheaper Than Ever Before
OFFERED IN ATLANTA.
MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF.
dec10—d1w

ANGIER & WILLIAMS
WILL COMMENCE
CUTTING AND PACKING,

At Nos. 51 and 53 Alabama street, Atlanta, next door to W. M. & R. J. Lowry, Saturday, the 11th of December, and continue through the season.

Fresh Bones,
Tender Loin,
and Leaf Lard,

constantly for sale. ☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
dec11—d3t

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

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Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address
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Opium.

OPIUM Habit Cured

The Wonder OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

ALMOST EVERYBODY KNOWS that an Antidote to Opium has been discovered, and that notwithstanding the scores of antidotes, so-called, that have been thrown on the market, Dr. S. B. Collins, of LaPorte, Indiana, was the real discoverer.

The undisputed date of the Doctor's discovery is July 1868, and for a long time thereafter he was the only man who represented himself as being able to even mitigate the horrors of the terrible disease.

Looked upon at first as at best a desperate experiment, it is to-day conceded to be exactly what it is represented to be, Painless, Permanent and Infallible Remedy for the Opium Habit.

Out of the large number of unsolicited testimonials we select the following:

ALBION, NEW YORK, July 8th, 1875.
Dr. S. B. COLLINS, LaPorte, Ind.:

Dear Sir—Several weeks have elapsed since I took the last dose of your Priceless Antidote to the Opium Habit.

To you and to God I owe my restoration to health and happiness once more, and I know if I had followed your directions more perfectly I should have been well long ago. I felt some nervousness for a night or two, but now I rest sweetly all night.

For twelve years I was a slave to the terrible habit of Morphine Eating, but thank God I am free once more and I shall praise God through all eternity that I ever saw one of your circulars.

I would recommend all slaves of Opium in any form to try the Doctor's Antidote. It will cure you if you follow the directions carefully.

Make what use of this you choose, and send me a Magazine once in a while.

MRS M. M. SMITH.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Sept. 16th, 1875.
DR. S. B. COLLINS:

Sir—It affords me great pleasure in recommending your invaluable medicine to the public as an Opium Antidote, for as such it has more than proved itself in my case.

I am confident that had I taken Morphine two weeks longer I could not have survived its effects, for it had almost entirely destroyed my strength of mind and body, but by the hand of Providence I was led to try your Antidote.

I first obtained one bottle on trial and from the first dose I have been feeling better, and I therefore continued the use of it until I am now enabled to say that I am released from the Opium Habit, as well as from the use of the Antidote.

It effected the cure in about eight months, taking in all nine and a half bottles, and from the first bottle I took I have been improving in health and strength, so that I am now enabled to say that I am feeling better, am stronger and weigh more than for the last three years of my sickness.

I would have written you sooner, for I stopped the Antidote about four months ago, but have been waiting to be sure that my cure was permanent, of which I am now confident.

Hoping that all your patients may meet with the same success as myself, and that you and your medicine may prosper as before, I remain truly yours,

C. H. WILLIAMS.

THERIAKI, a quarterly Magazine of nearly one hundred pages, is sent free to any address.

For any information upon the subject, you have only to address

DR. S. B. COLLINS,
La Porte, Indiana.

[Leslie Herald, Sept 25, 1874.]

THE WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A Man Eighty-nine Years of Age Painlessly Cured of the Opium Habit.

DR. S. B. COLLINS' PAINLESS OPIUM ANTIDOTE.

The fact that Dr. Collins could painlessly cure the opium habit has long since become a settled thing in the minds of the observing and well read persons.

The testimonials produced by the doctor are very numerous and we positively know that each and every one are bona fide and that each truth of every one could be substantiated under oath.

Having known Dr. Collins for a long series of years, the editor of this paper gladly testifies to the fact Dr. Collins' ability to perform all that he promises.

Place is given for one testimonial out of the many we have on file, showing that a person, though beyond the age of three score years and ten, can find in the antidote of Dr. Collins a sure relief and a speedy cure. But here is the letter.

WEST ENOSBURGH, VT., May 25, 1875.
Dr. S. B. Collins, La Porte, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I had in contemplation to write to you how I was getting along and to do this I must begin away back. I was taken sick about three years ago and I was taken very violently, and the doctors gave me ether and something else, in the expectation that I would not live long. But I continued to live on, and they thought I had the heart disease, and they fed me with, (I don't know about ether,) and morphine about a month four doses per twenty-four hours. They then thought I was not going to die yet, and they put me to one dose of morphine per twenty-four hours, and this I followed for about two years. When I was without they gave me some more. I had, before this, lost my appetite and most of my flesh. I used to weigh one hundred and eighty-four pounds; I now weigh one hundred and fifteen, and I found I could not live without morphine. The desire was greater than my resolution, and I thought I might as well have it and die—so I commenced buying it bo the bottle to save expense. And I practiced in this way for one year. At this time I began to think that I might recover and live yet many years. My constitution did not seem much impaired, but the thought that I must use morphine always or suffer the horror of going without was very trying and painful. I could not eat because I loved it, and every expedient was resorted to to get something that I could eat. My neighbors were very kind to send me something.

About this time I read in a newspaper that Dr. Collins, of Indiana, had an Antidote that was painless, and a sure cure, if directions were followed, and it was witnessed by seeming good authority.

I sat down and wrote to him, making some inquiries, but not sending for pay, cine, and he answered me very prompt and and urgently pressed me take courage try it.

I was then EIGHTY-SIX years old, and I thought it would hardly pay, and my finances were small—but I concluded to try it. So I sent for a bottle and it came in good order.

My neighbors thought it a humbug, and I feared it was no better. But I commenced taking it, 1 teaspoonful at a dose and after taking the first dose I had no more desire for morphine. It is now about three months since I began to take the Antidote and I don't seem to want either morphine or the antidote—but I am not as well as I sick, and I am three years older. And I have some Antidote left and I take some every day, not because I feel the want of it, but because I have it.

I have gained in flesh from 115 to 147 1-2 pounds, and my appetite is good—I fear a little too good.

And Dr. Collins' Antidote has done this, for I have taken nothing else. And I can recommend his antidote to anybody that wants to be cured, as an infallible remedy if directions are followed.

I have found Dr. Collins a sympathizing friend, and faithful and honest, and he seems anxious to do a person good.

N. B.—You are at liberty to correct my diction if you don't alter my meaning. I am old and old fashioned.

I am truly and affectionately yours,

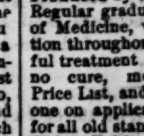
LORENZO FASSETT.

It is useless to say that the old gentleman's diction has not been altered. Good old fashioned-men, and good old fashioned letters being fully as the younger men and sprucer letters of these latter days.

oct7—d&wtf

PAINLESS
OPIUM
AND MORPHINE
ANTIDOTE,

Permanently cures the Opium Habit For less money than any other. Discovered and Produced by Dr. W. T. Park, a Georgian. Regular graduate. 25 years in the Practice of Medicine, with an established reputation throughout the South, for his successful treatment of all kind of diseases. If no cure, money returned. Questions, Price List, and all particulars mailed to any one on application. Advice and Medicine for all old standing diseases, as well as the Opium Habit, forwarded by Express to any part of the U. S. Agents wanted in every section. Address W. T. PARK, M. D., P. O. Box 158, Atlanta, Ga.
August 11, 1875—d&w-tf



BE SURE TO CALL or send stamp for our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Excelsior Printing Presses, Linen Markers, Knife and Scissor Sharpeners, Glass Cutters, Wizards, Nutmeg Graters, and many other Novelties. Agents wanted. Address SOUTHERN NOVELTY CO., 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. nov30-dtf

INFELICE.

☞ A Splendid new novel by Augusta Evans, author of "BEULAH—ST. ELMO—VASHTI, etc. The last and best book ever written by the popular author, and one of the finest fictions in the English language. Every one must read it. Sold everywhere. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

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HALL'S Standard Safes.

Look at the List!

HALL'S
SAFE AND LOCK CO.,
are contractors to

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,
THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT;
THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT;
THE CHILIAN GOVERNMENT;
THE BRAZILLIAN GOVERNMENT;
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENT;
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA;
NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The following number of Banks in the different Cities have been furnished with

Hall's Safes.

New York	30	San Francisco	12
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St Louis	20	Pittsburg	26
Indianapolis	10	Memphis	16
Louisville	16	Atlanta	8
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Lafayette	8	Galveston	5
New Orleans	9	Terre Haute	6
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And almost three-quarters of all the Banks in the United States.

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Principal RAILROAD COMPANIES have adopted and use

Hall's Safes,
INCLUDING
The 4 Great Trunk Lines.
Hundreds of County Treasuries
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HAVE ADOPTED AND USE
Hall's Safes.

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Baltimore Safe Deposit Co.........Baltimore
Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Co......Pittsburgh
New Orleans Safe Deposit Co.New Orleans
St. Louis Safe Deposit Co.........St. Louis
San Francisco Safe Deposit Co., San Francisco
California Trust Co...........San Francisco
Lancaster and Harrisburg.................Penn

Hall's Great and Wonderful "Chronometer," "Full Jeweled," Compensated Balance, Double-Time Lock is now ready for introduction to the public. Its wonderful simplicity and elegant accuracy will satisfy every one.

Look in Window 51 Broad street, and examine the latest evidence of the fire-proof qualities of

Hall's Safes.

A large assortment of these safes, together with Fire-Proof Vaults, and Vault Fronts, with our late improved Patent Bolt Work, and Hall's Patent Traverse Hinge, which makes the door the strongest part of the Safe. Call at 51 Broad street, and examine our latest improved Four Flange Safes—the finest ever offered as yet.

A lot of second-hand Safes always on hand and will be sold cheap for cash.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing, and remember that our Safes will be sold at prices that defy competition, at the warerooms, No. 51 Broad st.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Truth is mighty and will prevail. "SO WILL HALL'S SAFES!" Deceptive Statements by Competitors Only Condemn the Deceivers.

dec2—dtf

Charter Oak Stoves.

STUBBORN FACTS
HANDSOME FIGURES!
Up to July 1st, 1875,
255,445

CHARTER OAK STOVES

Had been sold in 31 States and Territories. No better evidence can be offered of the Wonderful Popularity of the Charter Oak among housekeepers of all sections, and we refer to every stove in use as a practical proof of their

SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION,
QUICK & UNIFORM BAKING,
PERFECT OPERATION,
ECONOMY AND CLEANLINESS
In use of fuel, and a
COMPLETE COMBINATION
of all the special points that constitute the most perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

SOLD BY
H. C. PENDLETON,
No. 9 Hunter street,
nov10—deod&w3m Atlanta, Ga.

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. nov21—deod&w3mo

Daily Constitution.

PRINTER FOR COUNTY AND CITY.

Legal Sales, Tax Sales, all Official Proceedings of City and County, published by authority.

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General Traveling Agent:

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ATLANTA

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND EAST GULF STATES RISING BAROMETER WITH COLDER NORTHERLY WINDS PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 114¼, and closed at 114⅜.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York at 12⅝. In Liverpool at 7.

A petition to congress for the repeal of the bankrupt law is being circulated throughout Connecticut.

OF the 176 new members of the house, 122 are lawyers. That's good news for the bar in the basement.

THE sultan's government will send a hundred thousand men to suppress the rebellion—in the spring.

THE Julia, formerly Tweed's pleasure yacht, is now doing service for Capt. Eads as a dispatch boat and tender at the mouth of the Mississippi.

WE will not absolutely believe that Babcock is guilty until he shall be proved so, and will try to hope that Grant may also be innocent, but this is hard work.

THE next Ohio legislature will have so many farmers in it that it will only be by the aid of a powerful microscope that you can tell it from a state grange.

SINCE reading the president's message, we are inclined to consider his views about the necessity of a common school education.—New York World.

JOHN C. FREMONT, who started the republican party, is now mentioned only as a little weazen-faced, dried-up old man, whose wife can write better than he can.

MCKEE's St. Louis Globe-Democrat is very much elated over the disorganization of the whisky ring prosecution. When the hounds in a chase get all in a snarl and stop to fight it out, the fox is very likely to escape.

"GRANT has had a bad lot about him," said the president of a New England republican state convention some years ago, as he stepped down from the platform; "they have 'adventurer' written on their faces."

IT is sad to hear that a brother-in-law of Fred Douglass has been arrested for robbing the mails. The corruption that prevails among radical brothers-in-law seems to be no respecter of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

THE friends of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, are said to be already at work trying to get his name put on as second on the democratic presidential ticket, with Tilden as first, and they claim that the Kentucky delegation is a unit in favor of the scheme.

SHERIFF CONNER's song:

"So he sailed away in a gallant bark,
And he didn't come back no more;
Perhaps he was drowned or ate up by a shark,
But he didn't come back no more."

THE silver mine excitement is running high in Mason county, Texas. Two shafts have been sunk in one place to the depth of 75 feet, where the yield is $18 per ton of ore. The ore is sulphide and chloride. Over 100,000 acres of land have been located in the county within the present month.

INDIANA, the home of Gov. Hendricks, will lead off in February with a greenback platform, and we shall sweep the state. Presidential candidates should never loose sight of the fact that the people have been growing while many of the "leaders" have been standing still.—[Evansville Courier (dem.)

WE don't hear that Babcock has resigned or been dismissed from his private secretaryship. And yet some time ago when McDonald sent his card up, they say the president said he could hold no communication with an indicted man. This is a queer world, isn't it, Mr. Henderson?

JOHN HENDERSON, my jo, John, when we were first acquaint, you didn't treat me so, John, sings sadly General Grant. But now you are growing bold, John, you talk too much, you know; so "Bab" and I'll dispense with you, John Henderson, my jo.

SLOWLY but surely the opinion is gaining ground that the appointment of Mr. Evarts as orator at the centennial will necessitate an extension of the time for holding the exhibition. Five months, they say, will never afford the distinguished speaker the time to do the subject full justice.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE president has nominated Richard Gibbs, of New York, to be minister to Peru, and the New York Herald is moved to ask who Richard Gibbs is. Nobody knows, but the country may consider itself very fortunate if he does not turn out to be one of the "bosom friends" who go into office very obscure, and are finally kicked out very notorious.

AFTER all, Colorado is likely to be a democratic state. The legislature, which meets in January, is democratic in the council and probably republican in the house of representatives. Several members counted on as republicans, have repudiated affiliation with Grantism, and will act either with the democracy or independently.

We're afraid, Mr. Blaine, that you effort is vain
On a financial hobby to win;
For you see videlicet—(the third-term surfeit)
That sort of an issue's too thin.
And not less unlucky, the man from Kentucky,
Who clings to as fragile a straw.
For in spite of exposures and whisky disclosures,
"Possession's nine points of the law."

ENCOURAGED by the additional donation of $100,000, the Nashville American begins to speak of the Vanderbilt University as the Harvard of the south. This is the way it flatters the generous old founder of its pet institution:

As the children of the south, in their elementary education, found so munificent a benefactor in the late George Peabody, whose name, by reason of his noble generosity, will ever be held in the highest esteem throughout this entire country, so are we greatly encouraged that the cause of higher university education in the south has found so generous a supporter in the person of Cornelius Vanderbilt. One gift was necessary to supplement the other. While the young children scattered throughout the southern states receive the inestimable benefits of the Peabody fund, the young men of the south who desire an education of the highest order this country or any country affords will recognize in Mr. Vanderbilt their great benefactor.

THE republican national committee will meet in Washington on the 13th of January, for the purpose of appointing a place and time for holding the next national convention. The last convention was held in Philadelphia, but the east is strongly represented in the committee, and pressure will be brought to bear to have the centennial convention in New York. Such a decision would probably not be acceptable to Mr. Blaine, however, who would like to have the delegates removed as far as possible from Mr. Conkling's malign influence. There is a bloody chasm, so to speak, between Conkling and Blaine which time does not heal.

THE election in the forty-second senatorial district to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Wofford's resignation was as one-sided as a jug handle. Col. Cooper had no opposition, and was unanimously elected as far as heard from. Eighty-seven votes were polled at Rome—all one way. The district is fortunate in securing so good a man to fill the vacancy.

WE ARE BUILDING UP.

We are daily receiving new evidences of the ability and intention of the southern people to recuperate and rehabilitate our section, and, at least, establish its economic independence as successfully as they once hoped to do politically. Manufacturing, commercial and industrial institutions are organizing with rapidity throughout the state and a majority of them are achieving prominent success from their incipiency. The people are fast wedding themselves to an idea, once laughed at but now fraught with the strengthening meat of wisdom, and which is embodied in the phrase "encourage home institutions!" These are pleasing evidences of faith and golden promises of future prosperity, and every man, woman and child in the south should be converted to this new gospel of industry and self-reliance.

The order of patrons of husbandry is one of the most energetic of the wings of this army of progress and the influence it holds over and the impulse forward given by it to the material interests of the people of the south are the beneficient agencies worthy the admiration and gratitude of the country. The grangers of Georgia have been particularly active in these lines of advancement, and at their recent session in state grange in this city they took another bold and long stride forward. We reported some months ago that the executive committee of the state grange had entered into a contract with the Grangers' Life and Health insurance company, of Mobile, for the mutual advantage of the order and the company. The details were given at the time and referred to the insurance of the patrons to a certain amount in each grange upon policies of the company, and the return of a certain amount from the premiums thus paid in, in the shape of a magnificent "Grange Temple," built and donated, with all its title, uses, and incomes to the state grange of Georgia. This contract was, at the late meeting of the state grange itself, unanimously ratified, and the terms are being complied with and put in the way of speedy fulfilment vigorously by both parties.

It is in perfect keeping with the intendments of the order to place as much of their patronage in the fields of home enterprise as possible, and in the matter of life insurance, from the premiums on which hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually carried north never to return again, it is particularly to their advantage to turn the money thus invested into circles revolving nearer home.

By this arrangement, too, a portion of the money expended returns to each insurer indirectly in the shape of a direct benefit and profitable possession to the order itself. A grange temple, costing the order nothing, owned and controlled by it solely, furnishing the state body an inalienable home, and bringing in thousands of dollars of clear annual revenues is something to seek after, and in this case made easily attainable.

As a fact, the whole of this scheme so promising in general and special results, must rest upon the soundness and honesty of the principal party to the contract—the Grangers' Life and Health Insurance company. The executive committee and the state grange both having had all the evidence upon these two points before them, and having carefully investigated and approved them, we may take it for granted that the company is such a one as can and will do its part, in accordance with the contract. This company is one of the youngest of the southern insurance corporations, but its published and authenticated reports, with the testimony of known and reliable, men go to show that it has attained remarkable success. It is a southern company, with able southern insurance and financial men in charge, and in its organization it becomes a home institution in every southern state. The Georgia Department itself represents $100,000 of paid up capital stock, owned by Georgia men.

The contract entered into by Georgia was the first decided movement, although Alabama has since, through its state grange, made a similar contract, in the laudable work of fostering this promising southern institution by an organized body of the southern people. Our grangers are shrewd and able men and we do not doubt their full understanding of this matter, and their readiness to bear the blame should it fail to reach the consummation expected.

Under the circumstances, then, we can see in this pure business transaction many advantages and much profit to both parties. In the general desire for the prosperity of home institutions and the disposition to patronize them, we see promises of great material progress to our section in the future, and we bid the patrons "God speed!" in their labors to this end. They bravely enter the fight, and we see in this, as in past enterprises of their fostering, many good fruits to ripen and be gathered.

THE New York Herald contrasts the action of the members who are scrambling for a share of the appointments in the house with the patriotism of Senator Gordon, as disclosed below:

His son, who is studying law, wished to relieve his father from the financial embarrassment of supporting him during his studies, and he secured one of the best positions in the gift of the doorkeeper. Senator Gordon, who believes that nepotism is the curse of our government, promptly informed his son that he must not accept the office, and made him send a letter to Mr. Fitzhugh thanking him for his friendship and his offer, but positively declining any office whatever. What is more remarkable about this is the fact that Senator Gordon, who was one of the most active and influential advocates Mr. Fitzhugh had in canvassing for the position, is not rich, and the salary tendered young Gordon would have been great assistance to him. But, unlike the majority of the so called great men of this country, the father refused to countenance his son's aspirations for office, even for his own personal benefit.

To the great disgust of Chicago and several other western cities, Dr. Linderman has recommended Indianapolis, the home of Morton, for the location of the new western mint if its coinage is to be confined to silver, but if gold and silver are to be coined then he recommends St. Louis. Morton is still the power behind the throne, and the new money mill will probably be erected in his town.

NO LESS than eight different bills were introduced in the house on Tuesday to repeal the resumption act. The feeling among the democratic members is admitted to be largely in favor of the repeal of the oppressive act.

PETITIONS for the repeal of the check stamp tax are pouring into congress. Mr. Randall presented a long one on Tuesday.

As John Henry was walking up and down his bedroom floor, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with his single garment fluttering in the chilly air, and in his arms a baby whose first tooth was trying to get through, he soliliquised thusly: "Now, this is what I got by marrying her, and the question which agitates this aching brow is whether she got it by marrying me." There was a swoop from the bedclothes as of a hen hawk on its prey; another cry, more shrill and piercing, blended with the plaintive wail of the hapless infant; and as John drew himself with painful labor out of his tight squeeze in the coal scuttle, it occurred to him to appreciate in a new sense that beautiful passage of Scripture which declares that the last end of man shall be worse than the first.

By Telegraph

CODE DUELLO.

Two Augusta Merchants Exchange Shots.

One is Dangerously Wounded in the Groin.

[Special to The Constitution.]

AUGUSTA, December 16, 1875.

Considerable excitement has existed in the city all day in consequence of a probable hostile meeting between George E. Ratcliffe and C. D. Tilley, two well-known citizens of Augusta. The Constitutionalist this morning said:

"It is reported that for some unkind expressions made by a well known insurance man, an equally well known and handsome commission merchant became so much incensed as to send a challenge, which was withdrawn yesterday morning and the *entente cordiale* has been restored between the two gentlemen. Both the gentlemen are unmarried, and "a lady" is said to have been the moving cause of the difficulty."

A meeting was arranged to take place yesterday, but

WAS FORESTALLED

by the intervention of friends. A

BOARD OF HONOR

was convened last night at the Globe hotel for the purpose of settling the matter without a hostile meeting, but their efforts failed, and

A CHALLENGE WAS PASSED

and accepted, and a meeting arranged to take place this morning. From some cause it did not take place until 3 o'clock this evening. Shots were exchanged, and Tilly was

DANGEROUSLY SHOT

in the right groin.

Scandalous stories are said to have been the cause. THE STAR.

Associated Press Account.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 16.—C. D. Tilley and George E. Radcliffe fought a duel at 3 o'clock this p. m., at Sand Bar Ferry, S. C. Tilley was shot in the groin at the first fire. The ball was extracted from the left side. The wound is serious but not necessarily fatal. Tilley demanded a second fire but his seconds refused on account of the wound. Tilley challenged Radcliffe for words reflecting on his character.

Mr. Pendleton left here this p. m., and will spend Friday in Columbia, in attendance at the legislature of South Carolina.

A ROUGH-HEWN BENCH.

Moses, Whipper, and Wiggins Elected Judges in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—A caucus of the radical members of the state legislature was held last night. The first business to-day was to adopt a resolution of joint session of both houses and to proceed at once to the election of associate justice of the supreme court, and eight circuit judges for the state. The result is as follows:

Associate justice—Wright, negro.
Circuit judges—1st circuit, Whipper, negro.
2d circuit—Wiggins, carpet-bagger.
3d circuit—F. J. Moses, Jr., ex governor.
4th circuit—Townsend.
5th circuit—Mackey.
6th circuit—Carpenter.
7th circuit—Northrop.
8th circuit—Cook.

They are all republicans. The election of Whipper, Wiggins and Moses, the first for the Charleston circuit, the most important in the state, creates regret and indignation among the better class of republicans and the people generally.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the election by the legislature to-day of eight circuit judges and one associate judge of the supreme court. Wright, colored, was chosen to the latter position. In the Charleston circuit Judge Reed, a moderate republican, is replaced by the black politician, Whipper, whom Gov. Chamberlain publicly denounces as utterly incapable and corrupt. Charleston is the most important circuit in the state. Ex-Gov. Moses, Jr., is elected in the third circuit, and other circuits have been filled by the election of persons less notorious but equally obnoxious to the tax payers.

A WORDY WAR.

Spencer Wants His Seat Investigated—As Innocent as a Lamb.

Morton's Mississippi Mania.

A Lengthy Debate In the Senate Upon the Subject.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Confirmation—Dunn, Judge; advocate, Gen. Burnham; assistant secretary and treasurer; Wells, surveyor of customs, New Orleans; Russell, collector, 3d Va.; Orrel, postmaster, Fayettville, N. C; Beugle postmaster, Salisbury, N. C.; Brooks Camden, S C.; secretary, Chester C. H., S. C.; Gibson Huntington, West Virginia.

SENATE.—Usual number of memorials and private bills.

Conkling presented the memorial of practical steamboatmen and persons engaged in navigation, designating certain portions of the steamboat laws, which should be changed. In presenting the memorial, Conkling said he took great pleasure in laying this paper before the senate, it indicated particularly what changes should be made, and it also showed that the men engaged in steamboating had some regard for the safety of those travelling on steamboats.

SPENCER'S SEAT.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, said at the last session of the Alabama legislature, a committee was appointed to enquire whether corrupt practices had been used to secure his election to the senate. As the legislature which appointed this committee was not one by which he was elected to the senate, he had not appeared before it to answer the charges. He denied the charges of fraud and corruption, and said the legislature which appointed this committee was elected by fraud, the same as the one recently elected in Mississippi. The Alabama election by which this legislature was put in like that in Mississippi, was part of a conspiracy to overthrow lawful government in the south. He recognized the senate of the United States as the only body having authority to enquire into his election and his right to a seat in this chamber. He therefore offered a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and elections to enquire whether Geo. E. Spencer, a senator in congress from the state of Alabama, did use or cause to be used, corrupt practices to secure his election to a seat in the senate, and authorizing said committee to send for persons and papers, and sit during the holiday recess.

Davis suggested that the resolution lay on the table and be printed.

Conkling said that the senator from Alabama had been assailed, and he asked for an investigation by a senate committee, and he hoped the senator from West Virginia would not ask for a postponement.

Thurman of Ohio, said that he knew nothing whatever of the case, but it seemed to him that the resolution, as drawn, simply directed an inquiry as to whether the senator himself had used corrupt practices; the broader question as to whether the election was secured by fraud, was not covered by the resolution.

Spencer said he would modify it so as to meet the views of the senator from Ohio.

The resolution was then modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections are hereby instructed to investigate into, and inquire whether in the election of Geo. E. Spencer as a senator from the state of Alabama, there were used or caused to be used and employed, corrupt means or corrupt practices to secure his election to the seat he now holds, and that said committee be employed to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, to employ stenographers and such clerical assistance as they deem necessary, and to sit during the recess of congress, if considered advisable, and to report the result of their investigation as soon as practicable.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

A resolution which passed the house to adjourn Monday next to the 4th of January amended by inserting January 5th, passed, and goes to the house for concurrence.

Senator Morton offered a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the Mississippi elections, which was discussed with considered bitterness, but without action.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

MORTON'S MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTION.

Morton in calling up his Mississippi resolution said that he had a large number of documents written by a number of persons in Mississippi, detailing the circumstances attending the recent election. The statement he proposed to lay before the senate was not of his own knowledge, but was received from others. He reviewed the elections in Mississippi as far back as 1869. The last election was 34,000 votes higher than any vote ever polled. The democratic vote in 1875 was 96,806, against 44,216 in 1873. The republican vote fell off somewhat, but not in corresponding rates. He read letters showing intimidation in several counties.

Bayard said that this resolution, so far as he knew, was without a precedent in the senate, and he would like to inquire of the senator from Indiana under what clause of the constitution of the United States he found authority to make inquiry in a case of this kind.

Senator Morton said he did not propose now to go into a constant argument upon this question, as he had only to say that it had been decided heretofore as in the Louisiana case, besides the enforcement act had been violated in Mississippi, and the blow had fallen upon the colored people, as it was intended to.

Senator Bayard denied that the Louisiana case was similar to this, and that investigation was due, under an article of the constitution which made the senate sole judge of claims for seats in that body. If the law had been violated in Mississippi, the courts were open and this was a government of laws. Those courts were open for the indictment of offenders and for damages against those who wronged others, and in those courts the remedy was to be found. It could not be said that the political or party friends of the senator from Indiana, in Mississippi had not a full and equal chance before the law, either in the United States or state courts. The officers all over the state from governor down to the constable, were of the senator's party, and if they could not punish violators of the law it was a sad confession for the senator to make. When the new senator from Mississippi came here with his credentials, if there were grounds that he was not qualified, then the senate could sit as judges, but until that time no action could be taken. When before in the history of this country did the senate of the United States propose to take testimony in regard to the election of members of the other house of congress, as this resolution proposed to do. The constitution provides that each house shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. The governor of Mississippi asked for troops just before the election to keep the people in awe. The correspondence between him and the head of the department of justice was known to all. Gov. Ames failed to show any cause for federal interference. Bayard then referred to the late message of the president, and said that there was not one word in it about southern affairs. The department of justice had its agents down there gathering information for the use of that department, yet from that department not one word or suggestion as to these alleged wrongs. If these things existed, then it was remarkable that the president of the United States maintained a dead silence on the subject. All this matter came from the senator of Indiana, who always seemed to have in his possession statements hostile to the peace of the southern states. Some assertions without character against the whole people of that country. This was a revolutionary proposition. It was but another step in the march towards the consolidation of power which the people of this country must see. This was the first time that the senate of the United States sought to take the testimony concerning the election of the members in the other house of congress. At that time these southern people were found helpless and bleeding at the foot of the senator from Indiana and his party the senators of his (Bayard's) side asked when the time was to come that the southern states could be rehabilitated? The senator from Indiana, Morton, was asked then what warrant he found in the constitution for his action, but he could give no answer. When asked if he would interfere with Louisiana or Mississippi any more than he would with New Jersey or New York, he answered, we claim the right to deal with these southern states. In the senator's own state of Indiana, there had been a great change in the popular vote recently.

Morton said yes, and there might be a change in the popular vote in the senator's state, Delaware, soon.

Bayard. Yes, sir; but if my people express their ballot against me at the ballot box, I will not come here to ask the senate to revolutionise my country. [Applause in the galleries.]

The vice president announced that if it was repeated he would direct the sergeant-at-arms to clear the galleries.

Senator Bayard resuming, said that the senate by giving assent to the proposition of the senator from Indiana, would declare that the elections in the states were to be judged by the senate of the United States.

Senator Thurman said that the resolution of the senator from Indiana had not been referred to any committee, it was brought in by the senator yesterday and contained a preamble: "Whereas, It is alleged that these disorders existed," he (Thurman) asked by whom it was alleged. Not by the president of the United States or by any department of the government, or by any paper before the senate. It was alleged by papers the address on which was in the private pocket of the senator from Indiana. Did that senator want to forestall the judgment of the senate by going into an inquiry which should not come to the senate before 1877, when it came to decide upon the credentials of persons who might come here claiming seats from the state of Mississippi. Other senators would be in the chamber then to decide all questions, and the senate had no right whatever to forestall their judgment. He referred at some length to the Louisiana case and argued that there was no precedent for the action now proposed in the Louisiana case. An investigation was not ordered until after the credentials of persons claiming seats from the state were presented. It would not do for him (Thurman) to say that this was an attempt on the part of the senator from Indiana to get up an electioneering document at the public expense, but if the senator asked himself what right had the senate to pass such a resolution he would find it impossible to give himself a satisfactory answer. He (Thurman) agreed with the senator from Delaware, that the courts were open in Mississippi, and if the enforcement act had been violated, the offenders could be punished.

Senator Morton said that in his opinion this debate on the part of his democratic friends, was simply extraordinary; that it was in conflict with the whole of their course in the Louisiana case. He argued that the Louisiana investigation was ordered by the senate before the credentials of the applicants for seats were presented, and he believed the investigation was ordered with the approbation of his friends Thurman, of Ohio, and Bayard, of Delaware. Now they had discovered there was no power to make an investigation. He argued that the power to make this investigation was derived from several clauses in the constitution. That instrument said the United States must guarantee a republican form of government to every state. If ballot boxes were to be stuffed as in Mississippi, the whole republic would be overthrown. His friend from Delaware (Bayard) had said this was a revolutionary measure, but to guard against revolution the senator (Bayard) said if the republicans should carry his state he would not come here for relief. He (Morton) was quite sure if the republicans were to carry that state by the means which the democrats carried Mississippi, the last of it would never be heard. The democrats would let these outrages go on, and if the republicans made a fuss about it, then they were told that they were lighting fires of discord.

Gordon, of Georgia, said he arose to correct to some extent, some of the impressions about Mississippi, which the senator from Indiana had read from the newspapers, but as he could not catch all the senator said, he would like for the debate to go over till he could read his remarks. Senate meets to-morrow.

A BROWN STUDY!

Mr. Herring's Mode of Dealing With an Unfriendly Railroad President.

Pools: Their Nature, Uses, and Adaptability for Gathering in Unwilling Dimes.

A Herring That Declines Being Cooked Up Brown.

The public has recently been favored with an article from ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, purporting to be a reply to one written by myself, which appeared not very long since in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. Justice to truth, if not to myself, demands that some notice should be taken of this very extraordinary production. Careful readers of my article, and of his reply, have been puzzled to decide whether he most desired to divert attention from the real issues of the controversy or to misstate them. His effort was a clever one, assuming either or both to have been his object.

He characterizes my communication as "ill-natured," "irate" and "false." I think I may safely say that his would not pass for a model of humility or good-naturedness; and as for his fidelity to truth, I propose to submit the evidence and leave every one to judge for themselves on that point.

His first statement of my position is as follows: "He objects to all sorts of unions and combinations, and pronounces them all wrong, and takes the press to account because it does not denounce them all. Bear in mind, Messrs. Editors, that he says it is your duty to do so; and as you commend his article, it is to be hoped you will come up to the full measure of your duty, and in the denunciation of railroad combinations, denounce all the balance. But, if you should be like he is by the grangers, a little afraid to do this, and conclude to apologize for others, I would simply suggest that it might be a little more fair to slack up slightly on the 'railroad combinations,' as you and him term it. If the doctrine of this middle man is the correct doctrine, then come up to the full measure of your duty according to his dictations, and make your denunciation of all those combinations, from the grangers down, full, ample and sweeping."

How Governor Brown or any other man, after having read my article which had been printed, and which he ought to know could be printed again, could have the audacity to say that I objected to all unions and combinations, is beyond my comprehension. Yet he positively states that I do, without qualification or exception. He tells the editors, if my doctrine is correct, they must come up to my dictation, and "make the denunciations of all those combinations, from the grangers down, full, ample and sweeping."

I declared against one class of unions and combinations, and only one. I called on the press to denounce but one class. That class embraces all unions and combinations that attempt to regulate prices arbitrarily, and in defiance of the law of supply and demand, and designed to prevent healthy and legitimate competition. I declared against no other unions or combinations. I do not believe that there is an intelligent reader of my article who could have misunderstood me on that point. Yet Governor Brown says, if my doctrine is correct, the press should denounce "all those combinations, from the grangers down." Does he charge or assume that it is the object of the grangers' organization to regulate prices arbitrarily, and in defiance of the law of supply and demand, or to prevent healthy and legitimate competition? Does he charge or assume that their object is the same as that of the railroad pool? Did I object to the chamber of commerce? Did I even condemn the unions of work people, where the proprietors or employers had previously combined, and where they were obliged to combine in self defence? I distinctly said, and I reiterate it, that in such cases, "however deplorable the consequences, the responsibility would not rest on them (the work people), but upon those that made such action necessary."

At the risk of being tedious I will give some extracts from my article. They will show whether Gov. Brown has misrepresented my position or not when he started off by saying: "He objects to all sorts of unions and combinations, and pronounces them all wrong." I say in that article:

"Doubtless the immediate cause (of the hard times is the thousands upon thousands in every land who are out of employment, who are in consequence not producing, whilst of necessity they must be consuming. Every one can readily understand that these people are

GROWING POORER EVERY DAY,

and that from the same cause the world is growing poorer, and that, sooner or later, this consuming of substance, without producing any equivalent therefor, will manifest itself in shrinkage.

"The next question that presents itself for solution is, why are these people out of employment now, and why have they been out of employment the past year, when there ought to have been work for every man to do? I think, if any one will take the pains to trace this difficulty to its origin, they will find that all the trouble is directly traceable to monopolies, combinations or unions that have, in one interest or another, attempted to regulate prices arbitrarily and in defiance of the

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

"This law can only manifest itself by free and unrestrained competition. When no artificial means are applied to regulate prices, and this great law of supply and demand is allowed fair play, the economy of the world is promoted in the highest degree. It is an unerring indicator of what is being produced in excessive quantities, as well as of that which is not being produced in sufficient quantities, and it will as certainly equalize them. Those articles of which there is a deficiency will advance in price, and thereby attract others to their production, and those articles that are being produced in excessive quantities will be abandoned for those that are more needed. There is a very mistaken notion with many people now that some of our troubles arise from over production. The reverse is true. They arise from under-production. I will go further and say that there is no such thing as an over-production of useful and necessary articles. The production may not be properly distributed at times, but the law of supply and demand is always adjusting it for the best interests of mankind. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the more the world produces of such articles as I have named, and such as will be produced when free from monopolies, combinations and unions aiming at regulating prices, the richer it will become.

"The mainspring of these monopolies, combinations and unions is I believe, a very common

WEAKNESS OF HUMAN NATURE,

by reason of which each class, each interest and almost each individual can readily be persuaded that they are bearing more than their proportion of the burthens of society, and that the public is indebted to them for all the prosperity that exists, when, in reality, they contribute only a part, and sometimes a very small part. They at once form a combination, and ignore the natural law of supply and demand, and substitute an artificial one, by which they attempt to regulate the price of their produce, their labor or their services arbitrarily. There has been a mania upon this subject for the past year, and we now have the results of this policy before us. We find the work people forming unions and demanding wages that their employers cannot accede to, and as a consequence strikes and lockouts precipitated through their influence in nearly every branch of industry, greatly to their own damage in most cases, and in every instance to the public detriment. With the hurtfulness of this policy on the part of the work-people fully demonstrated (as I venture to say it would be), it would be unjust to condemn them for forming these combinations without fairly considering their situation and ascertaining whether such combinations were made necessary by the action of others, and were only resorted to as a means of self-defense; and if it should appear that their combinations were rendered necessary for that purpose, however deplorable the consequences, the responsibility would not rest on them, but upon those that made such action necessary.

"That this action has been largely provoked by the arbitrary power exercised by large companies and firms, especially when combined is, I have no doubt, true. In such cases they have exerted such overpowering and overawing influence against which the individual could not contend single-handed and alone. When the power of dictating terms is in the hands of a combination or monopoly, it is natural that injustice should be done by it to all with whom it may have dealings. It will at least engender a disposition to form counter combinations; and, when they are practicable, they will be formed. No one likes to deal where he has no voice in fixing terms.

"From the foregoing, it will be seen that I am opposed to combinations and monopolies of every kind, having in view the regulation of prices of anything, or designed to prevent healthy and legitimate competition. I believe the history of all civilized countries shows that unrestrained competition, free from combinations, regulates prices, production and consumption for the best interests of all. Monopolies, combinations and unions, having this object in view are wrong in principle—the bane of society—and the cause of most, if not all, the evils that now afflict us."

Further on, in the same article, I say: "This 'ex-cathedra' pool man, who signs himself 'A Railroad Stock Holder,' after complaining of the press for denouncing the railroad pool, goes on as follows:

"The farmers of the United States have formed the grange for mutual protection, with a pool of accumulated or subscribed funds; have you denounced that? The printers have formed a union with a pool to support each other in case of a strike; have you denounced that? I apprehend you and other editors have formed an association to maintain rates; and you probably, have a pool, consisting of your dailies, weeklies, adjuncts, etc.; have you ever denounced that? The merchants of the city (some of whom, without understanding the bearings of this whole question, have probably stimulated your attack upon the railroads) have a chamber of commerce, where they meet almost daily, in conclave, for the mutual protection of their interests; suppose you denounce them! The brotherhood of locomotive engineers have an association all over the United States, with a pool to support their brethren in idleness in case of an approved strike. The conductors also have their association—why not denounce them? The miners have their association, with a pool; and there are other like associations, too tedious to mention But how gently the press has dealt with all of them. The pent-up wrath is usually let loose upon the poor railroad men, if they make any effort by association to protect the immense interests confided to them by the stockholders, who, after all, are human beings, though they have been induced to put their money into railroads for the benefit of the public."

From the foregoing it will be seen that this writer argues as if all the associations above-named stood upon precisely the same ground that the railroad pool does. The truth is far otherwise. The object of the railroad pool, by his own confession, is to regulate prices for their services arbitrarily,

AND IN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

of supply and demand, by stifling competition. Do the grangers attempt to regulate the price of their products? Do they propose to attempt to ignore the law of supply and demand? Do those of them who grow cotton say we will fix an arbitrary price, below which none of us shall sell it? Do those who raise corn, or wheat, or potatoes, or meat, propose to form a "pool" such as the railroad pool, to "maintain rates?" If they were to attempt this, not only would their efforts prove futile, but the folly of such action would react upon them most disastrously; and it would be the duty of the press to denounce such folly. But intelligent grangers say that the object of their association is very different. It has been formed more with a view to acquiring a knowledge of this great law of supply and demand, and of intelligently adjusting themselves to it, by producing more of those articles that are most wanted and fewer of those that are now produced in excessive quantities. If such be true, their object, so far as the explanation covers it, is a laudable one. I will say, in passing, that I am not a granger, and only state what some of their most intelligent members tell me is the chief object of their organization. So long as they adhere to this platform they are unassailable, and their organization will work a benefit to themselves and to their society. But when they embark in any Utopian scheme which sets at defiance the laws of nature and political economy, they will come to grief.

Does the "ex-cathedra" pool man intend to justify the printers' union, or the editors' union (if there be such a one,) or the engineers' union, the conductors' union, the miners' union, etc., when they attempt to regulate prices and ignore the great law of supply and demand? When the press fails to denounce unions, combinations or monopolies having this object in view, it fails to do its duty. Unions of this sort can only be justified, as I said in the outset, when such combinations are necessary to self-defense. I have yet to learn of the first that has not

WORKED HARM TO ITS MEMBERS,

as well as the public. But I cannot refrain from a smile when I read this "ex cathedra" chap's attempt to put the chamber of commerce of Atlanta or any other city, in the same category as the railroad pool. Their objects are as different as the poles. One wishes to repress, restrain and subvert a great law of nature and of political economy. The other wishes to accelerate its action. One proposes to fix prices arbitrarily and put competition absolutely out of the question. With the other (the chamber of commerce), one of its prime objects is to allow the great law of supply and demand to regulate prices and to encourage the freest competition. The man who will sell the cheapest is as welcome at the board as the man who will pay the dearest. When these two meet and come to terms, prices are fixed better than any pool will ever fix them.

The object of one of these associations is to promote free competition, the object of the other (the railroad pool) is to prevent it.

Now, with this distinct and unequivocal designation of the only class of combinations, unions, etc., that I condemn narrowed down to those that aim at stifling competition, in order that they may fix prices arbitrarily and in defiance of the laws of supply and demand, he has said that I object to all.

He says I am afraid of the grangers. He puts his railroad pool and the grangers in same boat. If one is wrong, both must be, from his standpoint. Now, if he will prove that the granger organization aims at stifling competition, in order that they may fix prices arbitrarily and in defiance of the laws of supply and demand, I promise to condemn them. While I do not think he will dare charge the granger organization with having this for their object, I hardly think he will have cheek enough to deny that this is the object of the railroad combination, of which he is the acknowledged head.

As earnestly as he pleads for this gigantic monopoly—this conspiracy against the people, which is now so proper, so just and so necessary to the public welfare (?) (and to his pocket), the time was when he held different opinions. In order that the public may appreciate his consistency, I will give an extract from a decision rendered by him only six years ago, whilst he was chief justice of Georgia. It is from the case of C. R. Co. et al. vs. Collins et al. He (the very same Brown) says: "If the act of 1852 can be fairly construed to embrace the Atlantic and Gulf road, whenever a track is authorized to be laid between the two roads, it embraces every other railroad in Georgia, as they all connect, in that sense, and the Central road has power to lease every road in the state, so soon as it has the means; and it can, by a sufficient increase of fare and freights, in sections where it has destroyed competition, soon possess itself of the necessary amount of funds. Such could not have been the intention of the legislature in the passage of the act. It follows that there is no public policy of the state recognizing the right or power of the Central road to lease or otherwise control the Atlantic and Gulf road.

"But, on the contrary, the public policy of this state, as clearly shown by its legislation, is to encourage fair and just competition between the different railroad companies of the state, and to discourage monopolies. The fact that the state granted a charter to the Atlantic and Gulf road, and subscribed to its capital stock, thereby aiding in its construction, shows that it was the policy of the state to open a thoroughfare across the southern part of her territory for the benefit of the people of that and the southwestern section, and for the encouragement of fair and just competition with the roads already in existence, thereby securing to her people the transportation of their freights on just and reasonable terms.

"This public policy of the state is violated by the purchase by the Central and Southwestern railroad companies of such quantities of stock of the Atlantic and Gulf road as will enable them, by the aid of other stockholders in their interest, to control that road, and destroy that just competition which the legislation of the state and her subscription to the stock of the Atlantic and Gulf road was intended to secure and perpetuate for the benefit of her people occupying a large extent of her territory, who would otherwise be left at the mercy of an overshadowing corporation possessing the power to load them with unjust burdens, to accumulate a large reserved fund, beyond just and liberal dividends to its stockholders, to be used in extending its control by other like purchases, and making more complete its dominion over the government and people of the state."

Chief Justice Brown says, "the public policy of this state, as clearly shown by its legislation, is to encourage fair and just competition between the different rail road companies of the state, and to discourage monopolies." It is good, sound public policy. There has never been a time in the history of the state when a vigorous enforcement of that policy was more needed than now. He could not then endure the idea of the people, occupying a large extent of the territory of Georgia, being "left at the mercy of an over-shadowing corporation, possessing the power to load them with unjust burdens, to accumulate a large reserve fund beyond just and liberal dividends to its stockholders, to be used in extending its control by like purchases, and making more complete its dominion over the government and the people of the state."

If there was danger to the people in the proposed control of the Atlantic and Gulf road, by the Central, six years ago, and of the Central road's making its dominion over the government and people more complete then, by combining or absorbing to prevent competition, why is there not danger now?

The railroad pool combination is more powerful than the Central could have ever become, even if Chief Justice Brown's worst fears had been realized, Its object is identical—it is to prevent competition.

My countrymen, there is danger now! Do not shut your eyes to it. It is a matter in which you should feel the deepest concern. Do not allow Gov. Brown to divert your attention from the issue by such twaddle as "middle men." This railroad ring, of which he is the head, I have no earthly doubt, aims at dominion over the government and people of the state; and under such an audacious and unscrupulous leader they will obtain it, unless the people rise in their majesty, through their representatives, and crush out this unlawful conspiracy against them.

Governor Brown argues as if my only object in attacking the pool arose from purely selfish motives. I can well understand why a man of his principles and character could really believe it impossible for anyone to advocate a cause except from selfish motives; yet I do solemnly declare that my desire to break up this great monopoly, which, in my opinion, endangers the liberties of the people, did not arise from any personal interest. It was not that I expected to make one dollar more or less in freight. It affects others—the great mass of producers and consumers in this state—who are less able to bear it. Ultimately it will prove detrimental to every interest in the land—even the railroads themselves.

The violation of a great natural law, which is as unfailing in its operation in the commercial and economic world as is the law of gravity in the material world, such as attempting to forestall competition, or defy the law of supply and demand by engrossment, absorption, amalgamation or combination, the aim of which is to get rid of legitimate competition, usually results disastrously. In my judgment the interests of the people and the state and the railroads alike demand that it should become the fixed policy of the legislature not to legalize another lease of one railroad by another, nor permit any more consolidations or amalgamations; and above all it should not permit combinations to prevent healthy competition. Any company's charter should be instantly forfeited that became bound to any other road or combination in the management of its own business. If each road cannot of itself manage its own business for itself the state should do it for it. It matters not whether the combination be called a pool or not, if it only exists and has for its object the regulation of rates of freights or the prevention of competition it should be prevented by law.

Governor Brown says: "As this 'middle-man' is located in Augusta, where he is interested in getting favors from both the Georgia and South Carolina roads, he hunts up an apology for each of them for entering the pool; for which, when the facts are made known, they will probably feel under no great obligation.

"He says: 'The Georgia road is said to have gone into the arrangement very reluctantly, and it is a notorious fact that the South Carolina road was coerced into the monopoly against the will of her president, Mr. Magrath. The chief mover and promoter of the scheme appears to be Joseph E. Brown, president of the Western and Atlantic railroad company.'

'Now, I have simply to say that this statement is false as a whole and false in all its parts. I am not the chief mover and promoter of the scheme: it did not originate with me. If the Georgia road went into it reluctantly, it gave no notice of its reluctance. The South Carolina railroad was not coerced into it.'

I did not say that Joseph E. Brown originated the pool. I did say and maintain that he appears to be the chief mover and promoter of it.

"Now," he says, "if the Georgia road went into the pool reluctantly it gave no notice of its reluctance." I have not had a word of conversation with Judge King, the venerable president of the Georgia railroad, since Governor Brown's article appeared. If he will say that he never opposed the pool in any of their secret conclaves, I will believe him. He can decide the question, and by his decision I will abide. It is said that the Georgia railroad went into the pool reluctantly, and I believe it. Until Judge King states otherwise, I shall believe it. I do not believe he will state otherwise."

Not only did I say that the chief mover and promoter of the scheme seems to be Joseph E. Brown, president W. & A. R. R. Co.; but I went on and said "who seems to have boldly, and without scruple, used every power in his control to compel those who had too high a sense of honor and right to join the ring voluntarily, to do so under compulsion—and it is a question of some interest to the people of this state to inquire when and how he got such power as to be able to dictate to other railroad officials even in other states what their policy shall be. Is it not time for the people to wake up when this audacious man not only heads a conspiracy against them, but uses their own property—the Western and Atlantic railroad—as an engine of power to coerce the unwilling into his iniquitous ring? In order that the public may appreciate the power exerted, and the resistance made to it, I would refer to the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of July 23d and 24th."

I also said that there were many who thought the recent orders of President Brown in regard to the refractory South Carolina railroad would work a forfeiture of the lease.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, of July 24, has an article headed, "Whipped in!—South Carolina Railroad forced to go into the pool."

In an article on the subject the editor says of President Magrath's position: "He is opposed to the pool in theory, and desires to be the same in practice, but does not feel justified in jeopardizing the property of the stockholders in the South Carolina railroad by a single-handed fight with twelve or fourteen other lines, who combine to cut him off from intercourse and facilities. He does not regard the result as satisfactory by any means, and holds it to be a conclusion of necessity until other and more equitable arrangements can be agreed upon."

Again, the same article goes on as follows:

"He is said to consider it a very grave and unwarranted injustice, that he is forced to go into that sort of a combination which his judgment and feelings do not approve, and to give up the direction of how his road's business shall be manipulated, and its earnings disposed of by other parties, upon pain of having the value of the road property and franchises destroyed."

In another part of the same article, the editor says: "Mr. Magrath is understood to think that when the business of freighting comes to this complexion, state legislatures ought to interpose their powers, and protect the people from the combinations."

If I misrepresented Mr. Magrath in my former letter, he is at liberty to correct me; I believe he would have done so had I misrepresented his position. I said that "it was a notorious fact that the South Carolina railroad was coerced into the combination, against the will of the president, Mr. Magrath." It matters not when he signed the agreement, whether first or last. If there is any truth in the extracts given above, he did it under great pressure, and against his sense of right, and would not have signed it but for that pressure.

Governor Brown claws out of the paternity of the pool; it is now left a fatherless child; but he has been a faithful god-father to it. We know not what may have transpired in their secret conclaves, where reporters and spectators were excluded; but, through the vigilance of the press, we now and then get a scrap. When an obscure "middle man" draws out a shot from its great head, governor, chief justice, President Brown (who can't waste shot on small game,) we make him show his hand. He knows more about the pool than I do, but I know enough about it to know that he, as its chief mover and promoter, has not scrupled to violate the law and to forfeit the leases of the State road in trying to force the South Carolina railroad into his iniquitous ring. I desire to call the attention of the governor and the legislature and the people of Georgia to the following order issued by Joseph E. Brown, president of the Western and Atlantic railroad:

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC R. R. CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, July 6, 1875.
Gen. Wm. McRae, Superintendent:

The committee appointed on the South Carolina railroad case of refusal to keep faith report that Mr. Magrath adheres to his position. I therefore desire you to cut off all connection with the South Carolina railroad by refusing to issue through bills of lading from Chattanooga or other points on our road, over said road, or to sell through tickets to passengers over said road, and to apply our local rates to any business consigned to said road, and to refuse to pay any advance charges for said road until it keeps faith and carries out its contract.

[Signed] JOSEPH E. BROWN, President.

Now let us see whether he had a right, under the terms of the lease, to use that property for any such purpose. Let us see whether he has not violated the terms of the lease, and, therefore, forfeited it:

Section 10 of that act says: "And be it further enacted, That said lessees shall neither make, nor permit to be made, any discrimination in favor of or against any railroad company, or other persons or parties having business connection with or relations to said road; but all schedules and rates of freight shall be so arranged as to give all connecting roads in this state a fair and equal chance, doing equal justice between them in everything connected with the management of said road and the business relations between them; and no railroad company or express company or companies, or a combination of either, shall, in any event, become the lessees of said road; but they may become sureties on the bond of the lessees."

Let no one be deceived by his charge that Mr. Magrath had failed to keep faith with his (Brown's) ring, (the chief, if not sole, object of which was to deprive the people of the benefit of legitimate and healthy competition between the railroads). Can any association or combination of railroad officials, with him at their head, confer on him authority to break the law? to violate one of the most important sections of the act under which he obtained the lease? It says: "That said lessees shall neither make, nor permit to be made, any discrimination in favor of or against any railroad company, or other persons or parties having business connection or relations to said road:" Read carefully his order, given above, dated July 6th, directed to his superintendent, and see whether he has or has not discriminated against the South Carolina railroad, and other persons, or parties having business connection with or relations to said road. If the Western and Atlantic railroad has discriminated against any railroad, person or parties, it has violated the terms of the lease, and has forfeited it! Then the legislature should cancel it! The people and the legislature should remember that this violation of the law in this instance was for the purpose of compelling the South Carolina railroad to join his ring, or, even to take his statement in regard to it, of making the South Carolina railroad or its president adhere to it. And what was the object of this railroad ring? Was it to "encourage fair and just competition between the different railroad companies," and to "discourage monopolies?" (When he was Chief Justice Brown he declared that this was the public policy of the state.) Was not its object to "destroy that just competion" (against which he so fiercely declaimed when the Central road attempted to get control of the Atlantic and Gulf by the purchase of its stock?) Was not another object that he had in view the loading the people with unjust burdens and the making more complete the "dominion" of his ring "over the government and people of the state."

To prevent the public from being misled by any quibble that Governor or President Brown may make, in regard to this palpable and flagrant violation of the tenth section above quoted from the act authorizing the lease, on the ground that the South Carolina railroad was not included, by reason of its being in another state, I will simply say that if the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company have discriminated against the South Carolina railroad, they have discriminated against the Georgia railroad! It is absolutely impossible to discriminate against the South Carolina railroad without discriminating against the Georgia railroad. It could not divert a dollar's worth of freight or passage business from the South Carolina railroad without diverting from the Georgia railroad. Therefore, as he has discriminated against the South Carolina railroad, he has forfeited the lease.

His reasoning on the subject of rebates, and lower rates of freight, are worthy of the man who a few years ago "could not see how banks, with such enormous transactions, could make their accounts balance to a quarter of a cent." I suppose he has learned how that thing can be done, as I understand that he has filled the position of director in a bank since. Now that he is interested in banks, I shall not be surprised if he "slacks up slightly" on banks, as he has done on railroad combinations that wish to destroy fair and just competition, and make their "dominion over the government and people complete." Has he yet to learn that, as a rule, everybody (producers, consumers, and middle men included,) buy as low as they can, and sell as high as they can—availing themselves of all the advantages that competition affords? Is there any reason why railroad freights should be made an exception? Is it any more disreputable to go "nosing around" to get cheap freights than it is to get cheap cotton, or corn, or dry goods.

He proves, as clear as mud, that all the benefits of reduced rates inure to the "middle men," and submits as evidence a copy of a receipt given by my firm to the Central railroad company, for a rebate of fifty cents per bale on one hundred and sixty-four bales of cotton, amounting to $82. He estimates, with his usual regard for truth, that we got a double rebate. He decidedly insinuates that if we shipped for any of our constituents that we cheated them out of it, as he doubtless would have done. His publication of the receipt is most fortunate, as it demonstrates one point in this controversy; proving that producers sometimes receive directly the benefit of rebates and cut rates. Messrs. Editors I must inflict on you again the publication of this receipt—here it is:

Statement of cotton shipped by Claghorn, H. & Co., to Claghorn, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.

1874		No. Bales.	Marks	No. Bales
July 29,	Rec'pt.	172	I C O	29 B C
" 29,	"	172	C R A N	19
Aug 13,	"	173	I N K	15
" 19,	"	175	S H Y	97
" 19,	"	175	S C H	7
" 19,	"	175	C H	3
" 21,	"	177	P L E	37
" 21,	"	177	S E M	2
" 21,	"	177	C H	2
" 21,	"	177	S C H	2
				164

AUGUSTA, September 17, 1874.

Central railroad of Georgia,

To CLAGHORN, HERRING & Co.

For rebate on 164 bales of cotton as above:

164 bales cotton at 50 cts per bale $82 00

Correct: (Signed) J. B. PRESTON, Agent.

Pay account Central railroad....$29 52
" Steamship.......... 52 48
$82 00

(Signed) WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't.

Received payment October 5, 1874.

(Signed) CLAGHORN, HERRING & Co. per W.

An examination of the books of my firm show that the nineteen bales marked C. R. A. N., on the above receipt, were shipped for and on account of the producer, and that he was duly credited with fifty cents per bale, ($9.50), rebate the day it was paid. Five bales C. H., nine bales S. C. H., in same receipt, were shipped for and on account of a dealer in this city, who was also credited with the fifty cents per bale, ($7), rebate the same day it was paid. The remaining one hundred and thirty-one bales were shipped by an operator here, and the account duly received credit for the fifty cents per bale, ($65 50), rebate the day it was paid.

He says that he has in his possession "copies of other receipts of like character, where Claghorn, Herring & Co. shipped cotton to other parties and got rebates. I select one from themselves to show that they were sharp enough to take it both ways." His charge or insinuation above that I or my firm have appropriated rebates on freights belonged to others, is simply false. My opinion is that the people of Georgia would be more interesting in an exhibit of his transactions for himself, and on account of the state, in cotton during the war.

It will be seen that the authorities of the Central railroad furnished this man with a copy of the receipt above published. Upon what grounds they assume to expose the private business of their patrons to him, or to any one, the public will be curious to learn. It is a very unusual proceeding, and I venture to say that no railroad manager who fully appreciated the interests confided to him, and desired to promote them would do it.

In regard to the rebate from the Central railroad on 164 bales cotton, as per above receipt, I beg to state, that whilst I claim and notify all interested that it is a part of my business to "nose around" for the cheapest rates of freight obtainable, that in this instance the "nosing" was done by the Central railroad agent—he came after me proposing the rebate. As to its appearing as a rebate, it was entirely at their suggestion and request, not mine. A bill of lading, at actual rate named, would have suited me better, and they knew it. Whether the mistery was to get the use of the $82 for a month or so, or to deceive their competitors, they can answer.

There are many other questions connected with this controversy, in the course it has taken, that I would like to discuss, such as the peculiarity of the act authorizing the lease, which seems to have been drawn in the interest of a ring, and so as to prevent competition in bidding for it. And whether the ring that leased the road actually gave the security that they pretended to give? Whether the road was leased to the highest responsible bona fide bidders or not? Whether, instead of $25,000 per month, $35,000 or $36,000 per month was not actually offered by responsible parties? And whether, instead of the people feeling so grateful to Governor Brown and his associate lessees for $1,425,000 "which would otherwise be collected from them by taxation" they have not had to pay over $600,000 more than they would have had to pay except for his kindness (?), every dollar of which has gone into his pocket and those of his associates. And, while upon this subject, I must be allowed to say, lest I be misunderstood, that I do not put all his associates in the lease on the same footing with himself. He was shrewd enough to select for his associates in the lease some men who had sufficient character for him to bank on in certain quarters—notably amongst this class was Mr. Stephens and Judge King and probably others, whose character was something of a guarantee that they would not be a party to despoil the state. And I apprehend an investigation will reveal the fact that they took no part personally or by proxy in manipulating the peculiar act authorizing the lease, or the formation of a ring which obtained it. But I believe the same Brown will be found to have been the "chief mover and promoter of the scheme."

Members of the legislature, let not the magnitude of the undertaking deter any one of you from giving this lease question a thorough sifting. If it should be proven that it has been violated (and I believe that it can be, and has been proven in this article), your duty is plain, and you should not hesitate to perform it. You should cancel it. Let justice be done though the heavens fall! The cancellation of the lease would do no harm to the finances of the state. As it was leased for less than it was offered in the first place, I have no doubt it could be relet now for a considerably larger sum (and the state needs the money,) and upon better security. But a far better point will be gained by the cancellation of the lease. It will, I think, not only break up the combination, the monopoly, the railroad conspiracy against the people, but it will prevent this same Brown and his ring from "making their dominion over the government and people of this state complete." The movements of the members of the next general assembly will be more closely scrutinized than usual upon this great question, involving the interests of the people almost to the extent of their liberties. We will see to what extent he has completed his dominion over the government of the state, and by the same engine of power with which he said six years ago the Central railroad would "make more complete their dominion over the people and government of the state." Much more I would say, but I must close for present.

W. F. HERRING.

WAYS OF WICKED WIGHTS.

Failures and Suits---A Young Lady Commits Suicide---Several Hangings to Take Place.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Ellen Holloway, a beautiful young woman aged 19, living with her mother in Brooklyn, suicided by shooting herself through the temple. The supposed cause was grief on account of the absence of her father who went to Europe on account of financial troubles.

The negroes Ellis, Thompson and Weston, will be hung to-morrow with John Dolan.

In the criminal branch of the United States circuit court to-day, counsel for Chas. S. Lawrence, indicted and extradited for complicity in the great silk smuggling frauds, moved that pleas not guilty to the counts in an indictment charging him with passing false papers, and ordered to be entered by the court, be expunged from the records, on the ground that a person extradited for one offence could not be tried for another. Further, that President Grant and Attorney General Pierrepont had ordered that Lawrence be tried only for forgery.

Judge Benedict denied the motion on the ground that the court in ordering pleas to be entered, had complied with the provisions of the statutes, and no instructions, no matter from what source, if in vindication of the law, could be entertained, and that the responsibility for the counts in the indictment charging other offences than forgery, rested solely with the grand jury.

ROCHESTER, December 16.—The private secretary of the governor, to whom the matter was referred, informs the governor there is no good reason further for a respite to Dolan, the Noe murderer.

NASHVILLE, December 16.—The failure of Ewin, Pendleton & Co., wholesale druggists, is announced. Liabilities $75,000. Hard times and an impossibility to make collections assigned as the cause.

HALIFAX, December 17.—David Robbins was convicted for the murder of his wife and executed.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—There was nothing done in the crooked whisky cases to-day.

BOSTON, December 16.—The creditors of J. B. Palmer & Co., wholesale dealers and manufacturers of clothing, have accepted 80 cents.

Boston's Population.

BOSTON, December 16.—The medical commissioners appointed by the city council to investigate the sanitary condition of the city, report that nearly two-thirds of the people in Boston are foreigners and their off-spring, and of this proportion two-thirds are Irish.

A Reunion.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The 43d regiment of Tigers, Mass. volunteers, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Whitehall, N. C., to-day by a reunion and dinner. 125 members were present.

Discharged.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. December 16.—Two hundred men were discharged from the construction depot and navy yard to-day.

Egypt.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A telegram from Egypt says that on the demand of the British government, the Egyptian men of war will be called from the Zanzibar coast, and the expedition to Abysinnia will confine itself to exacting satisfaction and then return.

On the Shoals.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The signal service observer at Barnegat beach reports that the two masted schooner J. C. Bowers, loaded with lumber and destined for the Toms river, went on the shoals while entering the inlet. She will probably get off, though in a damaged condition.

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17.

Preferred Locals.

For real Delicacies, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, New Crop Select Teas, Fresh Roast Coffees, Pure Spices, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices, go to A. M. Lewin & Co.'s, 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS, WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

Sash, Doors and Blinds

5,000 White Pine Doors, all sizes,
5,000 White Pine Windows, all sizes,
5,000 pair White Pine Blinds, all sizes,
Mantels, Mouldings, Newel's, Stair Rails, Balusters, &c.
Can fill orders promptly and always at the lowest rates. C. O. D. orders have our especially attention
JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
81 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge.

Personal.

Steele & Price, of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, we are pleased to say, are among the few who put into the market articles just as represented, perfectly pure, selected with care and combined in a manner to be perfect in their action and results. Their Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and True Flavoring Extracts have been approved by the United States Government. The only way to force adultered cheap articles out of the market is to encourage honest manufacturers.
dec11—dlat sun-wed&thur&wlt

Special Card from Geo. Sharp, Jr

I have just returned from New York and the Northern cities, and while there purchased, at hard pan prices, the finest and best selected stock of Fashionable Jewelry that has ever been in this market. In saying this I do not try to humbug the community. I advertise just the facts always. I searched the market and visited all the best manufacturers, and I can offer this present magnificent stock, I positive assert, as cheap as the goods can be bought in the United States. In Holiday goods I simply say I can supply this city and shall sell at hard pan prices. GEO. SHARP, JR.

Scrap Candy 20c per lb, three pounds for 50 cents. French Candy 40c per lb., or in 5 lb. boxes 35c per lb,, at Block's Candy Factory, No. 24 Alabama street. dec11-dtf

Does the South Want Cuba?

I want it understood that I am now selling my entire stock of elegant new style Furniture at cost for the next thirty days. I have the finest lot of elegant Dressing Case and Parlor Suits in the State. My stock is complete in all its branches. I intend to sell Furniture if you will give me a trial. Come now.
JAS. L. WATKINS,
42 and 44 Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.
nov26— nov19—dlm

Celery! Celery! Celery!

We have just received 6,000 Celery roots, fully matured and tender, suitable for planting, will grow and bleach in your garden or cellar all winter. 75 cents per dozen.
W. F. STOKES & Co.,
dec 0—dtf 17 Alabama street.

The Art Sale Continued

The Picture sale at 58 Whitehall street, opened last evening with a good attendance, but the prices were far from satisfactory, many valuable Pictures selling for less than the value of the frames.

The sale will continue this morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2:30, and night at 7 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

Toys—DeSaulles & Krouse.
Book case, etc—Mayson & Norman.
Coal—W. S. Wilson.
Fine art sale continued
Dolls—DeSaulles & Krouse.
Furniture sale—Mayson & Norman.
Lump coal—W. S. Wilson.
Xmas—DeSaulles & Krouse.
Obituary of Mrs. S. A. Hendree.
Augusta Constitutionalist.
Furniture—Mayson & Norman.
Xmas goods—DeSaulles & Krouse
DeGive's—Cal Wagner's Minstrels.
For rent—E. A. Angier.
Exemption—W. H. Nesbit.
Toys—DeSaulles & Krouse.
Pawnbroker's sale—Mayson & Norman.

FURCHGOTT.

A Few Words to the Wise about His Famous House in Atlanta.

To see Atlanta at its busiest and best the visitor or purchaser from the surrounding towns, should visit the new store of Furchgott, Benedict & Co. about three o'clock of any bright afternoon He would not only see a wilderness of handsome goods artistically displayed, but he would also see much of the fashion and wealth of the city engaged in the delightful business—to ladies—of shopping. The firm occupy three deep and capacious floors, and those floors are thoroughly occupied, too. They are literally loaded with goods.

In these days of small profits the firm possesses an undoubted advantage in having a resident partner in New York, who buys all goods for cash from first hands, thus avoiding the payment of intermediate profits

Mr. Furchgott, the clever and popular manager of the Atlanta branch of the great southern firm, has recently gone through his entire stock and marked down, on account of the hard times, prices from ten to twelve and a half per cent on all fine goods. He is selling domestics at cost. These are not the customary statements of advertisers. We know that he has done so. New marks in red ink have been placed under the old marks on each article, and the purchaser can readily satisfy himself that Mr. Furchgott means what he says when he publishes to the world that his stock has been marked down for the Christmas trade.

The enterprising firm deliver all their goods, keeping for that purpose a lively wagon that finds but little rest after ten o'clock in the forenoon. For low prices, courteous treatment, and reliable goods in a pleasant store the firm of Furchgott, Benedict & Co. cannot be beat in the south, or in any other part of the country.

The State Grange and the Grangers' Life Insurance Company.

The Southern Plantation.

The state grange of Alabama, at its recent session, consummated an arrangement which we believe is to result in the material advancement of its prosperity. A contract was entered into between the state grange and the Grangers' Life Insurance company, by the terms of which the order of patrons in Alabama is to receive a certain proportion of all the premiums the company may obtain on the lives of members of the order in the state, to be expended in the erection of a splendid temple for its use, and for the same purpose, the grange is also to receive a similar proportion of all premiums on the lives of persons, not members of the order, who may be induced to insure by their desire to contribute to the erection of the temple. The proposition is a liberal one on the part of the insurance company, but we think it will prove to be a highly advantageous one to both parties. The order of patrons, on the one hand will secure for their use a magnificent temple, which will be at once a monument to their order, and a strong element of its cohesion and stability; while the insurance company, on the other hand, will secure the active sympathy and co-operation of the grange, in the extension of their business throughout the state.

The State Grange, before entering into the arrangement, thoroughly canvassed the matter, and the arrangement was only consummated after the body was entirely satisfied of the merits of the company. The headquarters of the Grangers' Life Insurance company are located in the city of Mobile. It is an Alabama institution, under the management of experienced, capable and responsible gentlemen, whose standing and business connections at home are such as to insure the wise and faithful administration of its affairs. Though young, the company is already securely established on a basis that assures its success. The officers are men of experience in life insurance, and they are devoting themselves with such energy to the interests of the company that it is enabled to make an exhibit of its first year's operations that is probably without a parallel in the history of business. The guaranty which is thus afforded by the location of the company, and the character of those entrusted with its management should commend it to the favor of our people. Members of our order especially will certainly be induced by these considerations, with the superadded advantages to accrue to the grange, to favor the claims of the Grangers' Life Insurance company and to give to it their preference in effecting insurance upon their lives.

Be sure and call to-day and see the elegant furniture to be sold by Mayson & Norman to-morrow Furniture very cheap at private sale.

THE BIG FAILURE.

Full Text of the Amended Bill.

Col. Ball Made a Party Defendant.

It was stated in yesterday's Constitution that Colonel J M Ball had been made a party defendant to the bill of Beard Bros., et al, which bill has been repeatedly alluded to in connection with the failure of West, Edwards & Co. Colonel Ball was made a party to this bill which was served upon him yesterday, and the substance of which we give below. The failure has attracted more attention than any event that has occurred in Atlanta for years, and we give this amendment, as we do any other public records, containing information of interest. The charges made against Col. Ball are exceedingly grave, but making a charge and sustaining it by legal proof are two very different things. What the complainants will be able to show when the bill comes to a hearing we are unable to say, but they will probably have their hands full if they sustain all its allegations.

Beard & Bro. et al vs. West, Edwards & Co. et al. In Equity, in Fulton Superior Court.

1 Complainants for amendment to their bill heretofore filed (leave of the court for that purpose having been first had and obtained) state to the court that they complain also of J M Ball, who is a citizen of Fulton county, Georgia, and complainants state that said James M Ball, in the year 1873, was special partner of the firm of West, Edwards & Co. and in order to give credit to said firm, announced that he had paid a large amount of capital stock into said firm, to wit: The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

2. That said Ball did not pay said sum into said firm, or any other amount, but resorted to an unwarrantable device to induce the public to believe that he had paid said amount into the firm; said Ball, being at the time president of the State National bank, gave said firm his bank check for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which was shown in this city to induce the public to credit the firm, and towards the close of banking hours the money was drawn from the bank on said check, but before the day closed the same was re-deposited in said bank to the credit of said Ball to meet said check.

3. The object of this stratagem, to induce the public to believe that said James M. Ball had placed $25,000 00 in the business of said firms succeeded, although in truth and in fact not one cent of capital was actually put into the business of said firm, by said Ball.

4. The said Ball having gotten himself into the firm of West, Edwards & Co., and created the impression that the firm had an abundance of capital, and that he was a member, his next move was to withdraw his name from the firm, but to create the impression that he had sold his interest for cash, and that no capital had been withdrawn from said firm; so to this end the said Ball, induced the defendant, Benj. W. Briscoe, to pretend to buy out the interest of said Ball at the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and to take his place, when in fact said Briscoe did not pay said Ball anything for his interest, but the said Briscoe was decoyed into this stratagem by the wiles of said Ball to save himself from the impending crash which the said Ball knew was only a question of time.

5. All the members of this firm are comparatively young men, and the said Shelton Edwards is the nephew of said Ball. The said Ball, being advanced in years, and being much experienced in business failures prior to this, he undertook the chief manipulation of the failure which was projected.

6, The said Ball having thus prepared all his plans with said firm to give them credit, entered into a conspiracy with them, to perpetrate upon innocent persons a huge swindle, and to gather in their property indiscriminately whenever they could get credit, under the pretense of doing a legitimate business.

7. After said firm had acquired a large amount of property on credit, they and said Ball, in furtherance of their original plan, began to place said property in the hands of their relations as heretofore stated, the said J. J. Edwards at West Point being the nephew of said Ball, and the brother of the defendant, Shelton Edwards.

8 But after the property had been placed in the hands of different friends in the city of Atlanta, and in warehouses, and even in cellars, there remained still on hand a large amount of property which the defendants had not time to conceal in cellars or warehouses, and their available relations in neighboring towns having been exhausted, the said Ball, not having exhausted his stock of nephews, caused another nephew, then distant three hundred miles in the city of Savannah, one Albert H. Thompson, by name, to come up post haste to this city, and who arrived in this city late on the afternoon of the 3d instant, and on the same night he had closed the trade for the remainder of the stock, which defendants had on hand, pretending to pay for the same, when he, said Thompson, had neither money nor credit to pay for said stock in store.

9. Complainants charge that the said defendant, James M Ball, was the prime mover in this entire conspiracy to obtain credit for this firm, and after getting the goods of complainants in defendant's possession, the said James M Ball then concocted all the fraudulent schemes and devices, by which the goods, the property of the complainants, were sent off into country towns, and concealed in retail stores, and in warehouses, and in cellars in this city, and the proceeds of such goods as were actually sold, were fraudulently appropriated to the use of West, Edwards & Co., as well as to the use of said James M. Ball, and his said nephew.

10. Complainants charge that said A J West, Shelton Edwards, B W Briscoe and James M Ball, formed a conspiracy to get possession of claimants goods by fraud, and then then after disposing of them for the benefit of said conspirators, to announce their failure and insolvency, and thus deprive complainants of any means of collecting their debts.

The bill closes with a prayer that this amendment may be filed as a part of the original bill without prejudice to the injunction or receiver.

Judge Hopkins upon its being exhibited to him, passed an order granting the prayer, and making Colonel Ball part defendant. The hearing is set for Saturday next.

DOLLS! Dolls! at DeSaulles & Krouse's. dec17—d5t

Trade Notes.

—Messrs. C H Strong & Co, on yesterday contracted with Mr. W D Busey, of Georgetown D. C., for the manufacture of a brand of fertilizer, "Strong's Amoniated Super-Phosphate." The well-known character of Mr. Busey as a manufacturer is satisfactory that the article above named, "Strong's Amoniated" will be all and in every particular, equal to that distributed last spring by the firm, and of which such flattering testimonials were given. The analysis shows:

Ammonia, 4; available Phos. Acid, 12; soluable bone Phos. 36.

These constituents show a richness of essential quantities, not surpassed by any article ever offered to the public.

—Georgia railroad stock is looming up at 86; thanks to the successful management of Superintendent Johnson.

—Santa Claus will have his headquarters at Turner & Braumuller's. His courier can be seen there beaming with light and pleasure. The store will be kept open until 11 o'clock p m.

—At the store of Lane & Cater can be seen one of the finest specimens of the handi work of an Augusta lady ever seen in the state. It is a child's affghan made of single and double zephyr, the dominant color being blue, handsomely embroidered. It required twelve months' labor to complete it. The affghan is valued at $80, and is to be raffled off. Call and see it.

—J J Williams & Co., cut up 200 hogs yesterday.

TOYS! Toys! at DeSaulles & Krouse's. dec17—d5t

Stone Mountain Municipal Election.

The election at Stone Mountain on Wednesday, resulted in a signal triumph for the temperance people. It will be seen from the following vote that restriction was carried by a majority of two to one:

Mayor—John W. McCurdy, 106.

ALDERMEN—DRY TICKET.

B F Veal, 77.
H N Hamilton, 77.
G R Wells, 77.
M M Mason, 77.
R Ray, 75.
J M Paden, 75.

ALDERMEN—WET TICKET.

Dr J Jones, 38.
C Banlon, 37.
A C Nesbit, 35.
J T Willingham, 34.
R J Haddam, 34.
J X Beauchamp, 33.

There were 113 votes cast. There was no opposition for mayor, but several scattering votes were cast. We learn that Mr. Nesbit's name was used without his authority.

The victory was celebrated at night by fireworks and other tokens of rejoicing. Even the little children announced themselves for the "dry" ticket. The leader of the "wet" men asked a boy named Charlie if he was "wet" or "dry." Charlie responded "dry." The man said "who dried you?" when Charlie replied "the sun dried me." This is the third year that restriction has prevailed, and the victory is greater than before.

TOYS! Toys! at DeSaulles & Krouse's. dec17—d5t

Hymeneal.

Our friend Mr. J A Garrison was yesterday married to Miss Mary L Wilson, by the Rev. W A Dodge. The service took place at the residence of the bride's parents, four miles from the city. A large number of the friends of the bride and groom were present. Mr. Garrison has now a lovely wife, and with their many friends we wish them both much happiness.

Elegant book-case and secretary, wardrobes, etc., at auction, by Mayson & Norman, 10 o'clock.

Headquarters for Fruit.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FRUIT!

We have on hand four hundred barrels of the following varieties of Michigan Apples: Bellflowers, Baldwins, Spitzenburgh, Rambos, Gilliflowers, Talman Sweets, Swars and Newtown Pippins, and all other fancy varieties suitable for table use—warranted sound and to keep so 3 months, if necessary. Also, Oranges from 2 cts up. Ruatan Cocoa Nuts, California Pears, Early Rose and Peachblow Potatoes. We are offering the above very cheap for cash.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 ALABAMA STREET.

"SLIPPERY JOE" PORTER.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Bring Him Back.

What Mr. John Wise has to Say.

Mr. John S. Wise, our efficient jailor, has just returned from an unsuccessful effort after Joe Porter, the escaped convict.

Mr. Wise returned yesterday and last night he was seen by a representative of The Constitution, who obtained the following facts relative to "Slippery Joe."

It was from the information in Mr. Wise's possession that Porter left Houston, Texas, where he had been running a variety show and bar room about four months ago. He went to Dallas, Texas, thence to Louisville, Kentucky, from thence he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and finally he turned up in Washington city. From Washington city he went to Richmond, Virginia. While he was in Louisville, a letter was written by a member of the Knights of Pythias of that city to a gentleman here, asking if he was in good standing in that body. Some two or three weeks ago, Porter, whose movements were being closely watched by Wise, was heard from in Wilmington, North Carolina, and still later news was received that he was connected with a bar in Raleigh, in that state. So much for his movements.

WISE ON THE WAR PATH.

As soon as Wise learned that Porter was in Raleigh, he telegraphed to the authorities there on last Saturday to arrest him. On Sunday morning he received a reply that they had in custody a man who answered to his description. The telegram was from J W Lee, chief of police. Wise at once procured the necessary requisition from the executive department and left for Ralleigh Sunday night. On Monday morning he telegraphed from Charlotte to Lee to hold the man, that he was coming with the papers. Lee replied

THAT THE MAN HAD ESCAPED,

Upon receipt of this intelligence Wise at first determined to come home, but after a little reflection concluded he would make another effort. He went on to Ralleigh and there found considerably to his surprise that they had arrested the wrong man.

The fact was the authorities there had got hold of a man named O'Neil who resembled Porter and had to turn him loose as soon as the mistake was discovered. Now Joe was in Raleigh when O'Neil was arrested, and of course found out that something was in the wind. So he

QUIETLY DEPARTED MONDAY MORNING

for Wilmington.

Wise was fortunate enough to meet Conductor Troy on the train between Greensboro and Goldsboro, who told him that a man answering Porter's description had got on his train at Clayton, a station some thirteen miles from Raleigh. Furthermore, Mr. Troy said Porter had gone to Wilmington. At Raleigh, Wise saw the governor of North Carolina, and obtained an executive warrant for Porter's arrest. He then telegraphed to Wilmington Tuesday morning, and in less than two hours thereafter he received an answer that Porter had been arrested. The arrest was made by Mr. J N Van Schalen, private detective.

PORTER FOUND.

Wise went on to Wilmington, and at last found his man, who was in jail there, with a negro as jailer. But another obstacle presented itself in his way. Tuesday afternoon immediately after his arrest, Porter had sworn out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Henry of the superior court. The writ was served upon the sheriff, and Porter's counsel, the Messrs. Landen of Wilmington, had insisted upon immediate hearing. But the judge remanded him to jail to await the arrival of Wise. The trial was had, however, at three o'clock Monday afternoon. The court decided

TO TURN THE PRISONER OVER TO WISE,

whereupon Porter's counsel immediately prepared a bill of exceptions, and carried the case up to the supreme court. Judge Henry then announced that he would remand Porter to jail without bail, until the writ was finally adjudicated. The position taken by Porter's counsel was, that as he had only been convicted of a misdemeanor, he should not be given up. Wise left Wilmington Wednesday night, leaving Porter in jail, and reached Atlanta yesterday afternoon.

HOW PORTER LOOKS, ETC.

Mr. Wise says that Porter looks very much bloated by dissipation. He seems to have, however, a plenty of money, and spends it liberally. Porter was very much depressed at the idea of remaining in jail. He says he will never go to work again under Gov. Brown. He has been in Raleigh two or three months under the name of J. Flournoy. In Wilmington he changed his name to J. Frank.

THE COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

20. Brunswick... 4

Dec. 16th, 1875.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No 9 Ballin & Co. vs Ferst & Co, et al. Injunction, from Chatham.

No 16 Shuster, Son & Co. vs Ferst & Co. et al. Equity, from Chatham.

No 17 Ballin & Co. vs Clements. Petition, from Chatham.

No 18 Seligman et al., trustees, vs Ferst & Co. et al. Equity, from Chatham.

The above cases are being argued together.

West & Cunningham; A T Akerman, for plaintiffs in error.

The argument of the above cases were resumed and concluded.

No. 11 Eppinger vs Muckler, et al. Attachment, from McIntosh. Argued.

Jackson, Lawton & Bassinger, L E B De Love, for plaintiff in error.

Hartridge & Chisholm, W R Gignilliat, contra.

No. 24 Rainshart vs The Charleston and Savannah railroad company. Injunction, from Chatham. Argued.

J R Sanfey, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Jackson, Lawton & Bassinger, contra.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No 5. S G & N A R R Co. vs The State. Illegality, from Fulton. Argued.

Speer & Stewart, C Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

R Toombs, N J Hammond, attorney-general, contra.

No 6. A & G R R Co. vs The State. Illegality, from Fulton.

Lovell & Falligant, Hartridge & Chisolm, plaintiffs in error.

R Toombs, N J Hammond, attorney-general, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Falligant, the court adjourned until ten o'clock a m to-morrow.

Catholic Fair Notes.

The contest for the diamond ring closed last night. Just before the ballot closed the contest became exciting in the extreme. One large hearted bachelor (we will not say old) cast 400 votes for the winner. The announcement of the result, Miss Bertha Peck 1,066, Miss Katie Owens 913, was greeted with applause. Miss Owens received the largest number of individual votes. Both of the contestants acted nobly in the matter. Miss Peck gracefully remarked that though she had the ring Miss Owens was the most popular. It is understood that the winner throws open the refreshment table to-night to her friends.

The ballot for the necklace and locket at table No. 1 closes on Monday night next. The friends of Miss Mattie Sciple will have to rally vigorously or her rivals will be victorious.

The ballot for the bracelets between Ida Wright and Mamie Kenny closes on Tuesday night.

The ballot for the watch closes on Saturday night. R. C. Young and Capt. Whit Anderson are making good time, and are both good on the home stretch.

Although a man of huge extent and vast preponderosity, John H Flynn runs well for the silver set. Robert Schmidt however is lithe and active and may bear off the purse on the last quarter.

Another contestant is in the field for the picture of Father O'Reilly, in the person of Mrs John Herley. Vote often and vote early, and vote for Mrs Herley.

The ballot for the necklace at the Sisters' table will close on Tuesday night. The contestants are Clara Malone, Mary Blount and Matilda Barr.

All who attend the fair to-night, should remember the refreshment table. Don't fail to try those delicious oysters.

Parties desiring to enter for the prizes at the shooting gallery, should hand in their names and dollars at once.

The contest for the doll-bride between the police commissioners is about equal between Messrs. Mahoney and Goldsmith. It is thought that the friends of Gramling and Dodd will enter the ring to-night.

Go to the Central Presbyterian supper to-night at the National. It is worth a visit there to sit at the table Mrs. Willie Clayton presides over.

ROBBERY, MURDER, RAPE AND ARSON.

A Whole Family Brutally Murdered by Four Fiends.

[Rome Commercial.]

About fifteen miles from Rome, to the right of the Summerville road, an old man, his wife and two half-grown daughters, we learn, were brutally and inhumanly murdered on Monday night last. The particulars, as we learn them from a gentleman by the name of Warren, who passed the place on Tuesday afternoon, are as follows:

Four negro men went to the house of Mr. Simmons and demanded to be let in, but were told that they had no business in the house and that they could not get in. The negroes retired for consultation and returned, bearing a large rail, which they had procured from a fence near by, battered down the door, went in, cut the old man's throat, shot his wife and raped the two daughters. Not satisfied with their hellish proceedings, they then cut the girls' throats from ear to ear, carried them with their dead parents into the open air, placed them in an erect position against the fence, robbed the house and burned it to the ground. They then left with their plunder to parts unknown, leaving a small negro girl about six years of age, who gave the alarm after the negroes had left. The murderers had not been caught at last accounts. This is the most dreadful and brutal act it has ever been our misfortune to chronicle, provided our informant has given us the exact truth of the matter.

PICK-POCKET.

A Negro Girl Goes for a Countryman's Money.

Last night about eight o'clock, a Gwinnett county man, Rutlege by name, learnt a little of city ways that will last him, he says the balance of his life. He stepped in the auction house on Peachtree street for the purpose of investing his spare cash in the articles there exposed for sale. He hauled out his pocketbook to make some purchases, and exposed to view a small quantity of bills. His movements were closely watched by three negro girls, Jane Gresham, Fannie Talbert and another, who made up their minds

TO GET POSSESSION OF THAT MONEY

if they could. Rutlege finally started towards the door with his pocketbook in his vest pocket. At the door the girls surrounded him, and Jane Gresham suddenly snatched the pocket book, and was off like a shot. The countryman gave chase, crying thief, and for three blocks they went it as hard as they could. Here he gave up the pursuit and went to the police quarters, where he made known his loss. Officer Simpson was familiar with the haunts of the festive Jane, and went to the Willingham building, where he found the young lady regaling herself in a bar room. She was at once arrested, but had managed in the meantime to throw away the pocket book and slip the money into her mouth. At the guard house she was thoroughly searched in spite of a desperate resistance. In her mouth was found $14 50, which was taken away, and Jane was locked up to be presented for larceny from the person.

In the pocket book, which she threw away, was a note for $29, and a sewing machine receipt for $50. These Mr. Rutledge would be thankful to have returned by any one finding the book.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The Central Presbyterian Supper.

What the Ladies Are Doing—Heaven Bless Them.

The oyster supper given at the National hotel last night by the ladies of the Central Presbyterian church for the benefit of the industrial school, was a brilliant success. Something near $200 was realized. Whenever the ladies determine to do anything they generally succeed. There were six tables tastefully decorated and bountifully supplied with oysters, turkey, ham, cake, ice cream, etc.

Mrs O F Simpson, Mrs J T Leftwich, Mrs H P Farrow and Mrs J A Bowie, presided at one table; Misses Bowie and Coleman at another; Miss Lettie Grant, Miss Dora Cooper, Miss Julia Rushton, Miss Morell, Miss Sloan, at another; Mrs Knight, Miss Mattie Phillips and others, at another; Mrs Rushton Miss Wallace, Mrs Fox, Mrs Luckie and Mrs Werner, at another; Mrs J B Campbell, Mrs Rhodes, Mrs J C Kirkpatrick, Mrs J O Harris, Mrs Barry and Mrs Willie Clayton, at another.

The following constitute the general committee: Mrs J B Campbell, Mrs Newton, Mrs J O Harris, Mrs Bowie, Miss Sarah Jones, J Kingsbury, J A Barry and N O Harris. These constitute only a part of the names.

There was no raffling or begging to take a chance.

Everything passed off pleasantly and profitably.

It was a gratifying success and the ladies deserve great praise for their efforts.

The supper will be continued to-night. We trust that they will meet with even more liberal encouragement to-night.

THOMASSON'S WICKEDNESS

Full Account of the Bremen Explosion---Suicide of the Perpetrator.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—Thomasson died to-day from the effects of the injuries inflicted by himself. He stated that his true name was Wm. King Thompson, and that he was a native of Brooklyn, New York. His age is believed to be about 35 years. He confessed that he was once captain of the vessel Old Dominion; that he changed his name to avoid being prosecuted for running the blockade during the civil war in America; that he bought the explosive material in the United States and had it forwarded to his address; and that the clock work attachment was manufactured in Germany, and was set to explode the charge in eight days.

DRESDEN, December 16.—William K. Thomasson since his attempt at suicide has made a full confession at Bremen. He was born at New York. He married a New Orleans lady and has four children, the youngest a baby. He lived in Virginia during the war, and was engaged in blockade running, whereby he grew rich. Since 1866 he has resided here and at Leipsic, and last at Stechen near Dresden. He appears to have lost his money and become embarrassed, and was twice in America during the past summer. The last time he went without the knowledge of his family, and when he returned, wrote to his banker that he had made arrangements enabling him to pay his debt in December. He was highly esteemed by the people about here.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Bishop Keener has changed his appointments at Sparta and Milledgeville. Rev. H J Adams goes to Milledgeville, and Rev. G H. Patillo remains in Sparta.

—We regret to learn of the death of W L Biats, infant son of Mr. John Biats, of the Ellijay Courier. He died of erysepilas.

—Rev. Lovick Pierce walked out to church in Columbus, last Sunday.

—Col. John H. Christy, the staunch and popular editor of the Athens Watchman, is in the city. Col. Christy has not yet placed himself "in the hands of his friends" for governor or treasurer. There is too much honor and profit in the position of editor to descend to either of the positions named. But then Col. Christy would make a good official in either place. Just now he would prefer, we imagine, a host of new advertisements and subscribers. He ought to have them.

—Col. J. B. Gorman passed through here yesterday en route for his Tennessee farm, with a case of dynamite in each pocket, to blow up a rival there who won the affections of his lady love.

—Dr Byers, of Gainesville, is in the city.

—Rev T E Skinner, D D, is in the city and will leave to-day for his new home in Macon.

—T C Nolan, of McDonough, was in the city last night. That handsome suit he got at Jerry Lynch's means business. We expect to see him at the Markham with his bride.

—At the Markham: G W Henderson, Hampton; Miss Sallie Banks, Miss Pauline Johnson, Griffin; J H Kenner, Dalton, H M Reid, Palmetto, J W B Summers, Covington.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The reichstag rejected the new taxes and increased the army estimates proposed by the government.

GEO. SHARP, JR.,

DIAMOND MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

34 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Just returned from New York, will open MONDAY MORNING a finer stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Holiday Goods, &c., ever seen in Atlanta. These goods were Bought at HARD PAN CASH PRICES, and will be sold accordingly.

SPECIALTIES.

100 varieties of Gold Watches,
75 varieties of Silver Watches,
100 different patterns Gold Chains.
50 different patterns Gold Necklaces,
200 different patterns Fine Fashionable Jewelry,
400 different patterns Gold Rings,
500 pairs Studs and Sleeve Buttons

200 different patterns Solid Silver Goods,
75 dozen Spoons and Forks,
400 pieces Silver Plated Goods,
Large stock Fancy Goods,
French Clock,
Baskets,
Holiday Presents, &c.

N. B.—Remember my motto, first-class goods and prices lower than the lowest. Call early and get first choice.

GEO. SHARP, JR.

Senator Johnston.

RICHMOND, December 16.—The third ballot in the general assembly for United States senator was taken at noon to-day, and resulted in the re-election of Senator Johnston by a strict party vote. The republicans casting a full vote, 22 in the house and 6 in the senate for Gen. W. C Wickham, late vice-president of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

XMAS Presents at DeSaulles & Krouse's. dec17—d5t

One Hundred and Ten Men Killed.

BRUSSELS, December 16.—A terrible explosion occurred to day in a coal mine at Framieres near Mons. A full force of men was at work at the time, and the loss of life is appalling. It is reported that 110 miners were killed—11 have been taken out injured. The accident was caused by a fire damp.

DESAULLES & KROUSE have just the goods for Xmas. dec17—d5t

Consecrated.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Rev. John King Hobart Brown, S. T. D., of Cohoes, was consecrated bishop of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in St. John's church this morning. Bishop Potter presiding.

—Hot Springs, Ark., has attractions of which few celebrated places of resort can boast. A paper published there says: "The contest of brutal force between Capt. Castle's huge bear and five savage dogs, at Castle Park on Tuesday evening, was a terrific affair. A large crowd was assembled to witness the fight—not the roughs of the city, but gentlemen from every state in the union."

—The prince of Wales does not appear much delighted with his first introduction to Indian sport. He was, to judge from the telegrams bored with the hunting of deer by trained leopards—cruel sport, interesting only for the wonderful speed attained for a few hundred yards by pursuer and pursued. A trained cat and a hare would show as much sport. He did not succeed, again, in the "pig-sticking," as it is called in India—the hunt of the wild boar—which is both exciting and manly sport, as the beast is a public nuisance, and has moreover, a fair chance of killing you On the first day the bears kept out of the way, and on the second the prince insisted on riding the English horse, a splendid animal, but entirely unused to the particular sport, and of course outdone by any trained Arab present. He has seen an elephant fight, a strange spectacle, but with no more sport about it for the spectator than a prize fight, and has still to take part in the one really noble sport of India—a tiger hunt. As he has started for Colombo, he will see this first in Bengal.

NOTICE.

OFFICE AGENT A. AND R. A. L. RAILWAY,
ATLANTA, GA., December 13, 1875.

THE following articles will be sold for Charges, at Atlanta Depot, A. & R. A. L. Railway, January 14th, 1876.
J. J. McCLENDON, Agent.

ARTICLES.	CONSIGNEES.
3 boxes empty bottl's	Chas. Brown.
1 box	Dilsey Gholstein.
3 bdls bedding and 1 box	Seaborn Collins.
1 box	Amanda Reed.
1 harrow	R. H. Hudgings.
1 bale bagging	T. J. Lowe & Bro
1 iron roller	Porter & Davis.
1 bbl. potatoes	E. T. Paine.
1 bbl. axle grease	H. C. Morris.
13 sacks gold ore	W. C. Bullock.
1 roll bagging	Unknown.
3 dump carts	Wm. Harrington.
1 wagon	Wooten & A.
1 pkg blinds, 1 N C post	Longley & Robinson
1 box glass	"G."
1 brl	M. E. Vaughn.
1 cook stove	Unknown
pc sheet iron	Unknown.
bars iron	Unknown.

dec14—dlaw4w

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 00 a m
Leaves Atlanta	12 02 m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	8 45 p m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 20 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05 a m
Arrives at Augusta	7 15 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Wm. J. Shockley—In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Wm. J. Shockley, of Gainesville, in the county of Hall and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Gainesville, Ga., the 19th day of November, A. D., 1875.
SAMUEL C. DUNLAP,
nov21—dlaw3w Assignee.

BROWN'S HOTEL.

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors.
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856
BOARD............$3 PER DAY.

E E Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friend that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,
aug30-dtf E E BROWN & SON

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Park W. Arnold, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Park W. Arnold, of the county of Coweta, and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Palmetto, Ga., the 13th day of December, 1875.
ARTHUR HUTCHESON,
dec15—dlaw3w Assignee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of J. E. Odell, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John E. Odell, of the county of Hall and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court for said District.

Dated at Gainesville, the 3d day of December, 1875. J. E. REDWINE,
dec11—dlaw3w Assignee.

Nelms House.

GRIFFIN..........GEORGIA
By MRS. A. M. NELMS.
NEAR Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50. Single Meals, 75 cents
nov30—dtf

Bridal Notes.

Rev John D Gray, of Hampton, was married yesterday, near Covington to Miss Sadie Burge, and was a guest of the Markham house last night.

Dr. J Thad Johnson was married in Griffin yesterday, to Miss Anna Banks, and is at the Markham with his bride. We congratulate the doctor, on his good fortune in winning one of Griffin's loveliest flowers. May their paths be strewn with thornless roses and their skies overcast with golden clouds.

W H Clanton, of Montgomery, Ala., and his lovely bride are at the Markham.

There are only seven brides at the Markham house, and the young men there use but one word now, and that is "loving."

Mayson & Norman's special sale of fine furniture takes place to-morrow morning. Don't fail to attend.

CITY LOCALS.

Great Reduction in Silks and Carpets at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

A Banking Counter with Desks, original cost $800, for sale cheap, for want of room, at Henry Seltzer's.

Extraordinary Bargains in the entire stock of Dress Goods and Carpets at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

W. S. Wilson keeps the genuine Montevallo, Alabama, Coal. Give him a call if want Montevallo Coal.

Closing out at One-Half their value. 200 cloaks, 500 shawls and the whole stock of Oil Cloths, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

The best and safest Kerosene Oil; the Eline, guaranteed 150 degrees fire test, for sale at Henry Seltzer's.

$10,000 Worth of Domestic Goods are now offered at cost at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

Buy your Coal from W. S. Wilson's two Coal Yards. No. 1 Yard on Peachtree and Broad streets, and No. 2 Yard on Hunter street, between Whitehall and Pryor. He keeps the BEST LUMP Coal Creek and Montevallo Coal.

Immense Reductions in Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets and other Woolen Goods, also in carpets and Oil Cloths, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

Hotel keepers, Restaurants, Families, look to your interest, by buying your ware from Henry Seltzer.

Great Saving to Purchasers in Carpets, Black Alpaca, Black Bombazine, Black Henrietta Cloth, Black Cashmere, Black and Colored Velveteen, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s.

Henry Seltzer, buying for exclusively cash, can, therefore, give better Ware for less money.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. are now offering the Greatest Bargains in Carpets, Lace Curtains, Table Damask Piano and Table covers, Towels and other housekeeping goods, also Lambriquins.

Reductions of Twenty-Five to Thirty per cent. in their Immense Stock of Carpets, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc., have been made by Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

None but the best of manufactures in China, Earthenware, Queensware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamp Goods, kept by Henry Seltzer.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, December 16, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet at 11⅝ for middlings. Lower grades neglected.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	257
Air-Line Railroad	67
Georgia Railroad	47
Central Railroad	73
Western and Atlantic Railroad	28
West Point Railroad	48
Total	520
Receipts previous	41,646
Total	42,166
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	42,541

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	797
Shipments previous	37,491
Total	38,288
Stock on hand	4,253

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1874.	1875
Saturday	36,368	21,734
Sunday and Monday	40,646	48,324
Tuesday	29,192	30,723
Wednesday	31,116	35,086
Thursday	23,871	26,378
Friday	28,784	
Various	3,133	
Total	193,110	161,245

Showing an increase of 52 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, December 16.—Money active and dearer at 7.

Sterling dull at 5⅜.

Governments dull and strong; new fives 17⅞.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks closed dull and a little off; Central 104⅛; Erie 16⅝; Lake Shore 61⅜; Illinois Central 96⅝; Pittsburg 89⅜; Northwestern 39½; preferred 55⅝; Rock Island 104⅛.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $42,065,857; currency $39,440,120. The sub-treasurer paid out $23,000 on account interest, and $28,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day $188,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(Special to the Constitution.)

Receipts at all ports to-day	26,378
Exports to Great Britain to-day	11,533
Exports to continent	4,263
Consolidated receipts	161,245
Consolidated exports	104,000
Stock at all ports	760,473

NEW YORK, December 16.—Gold closed at 114⅝.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed steady; low middlings 12⅞; middlings 13 5-16.

Futures closed steady; sales 17,000 bales; December 13 7-32@13¼; January 13 5-16@13 11-32; February 13 9-16@13 19-32; March 12 13-16@13 27-32; April 14 1-16; May 14 9-32; June 14 15-32; July 14⅝@14 21-32; August 14 11-16@14¾

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Cotton steady; sales 1,772 bales at 13 5-16@13⅜.

Net receipts 1,383 bales; gross 6,175.

Futures opened easier and closed steady, with sales of 17,000 bales.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
Dec.	13 8-16@13 7-32	13 7-32@13¼
January	13 5-16@13 11-32	13 5-16@13 11-32
February	13 9-16@13 19-32	13 9-16@13 19-32
March	13 13-16@27-32	13 13-16@27-32
April	14 1-32@14 1-16	14 1-16
May	14 7-32@14 9 32	14 9 32
June	....	14 15-32
July	....	14⅝@14 21-32
August	....	14 11-16@14¾
Septemb:	....	....
October	....	....
Novem	....	....

GALVESTON, December 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 3,078 bales; gross 3,120; exports coastwise 2,826; sales 1,429; stock 82,421.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15—Cotton market firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 7,418 bales; gross 8,239; exports to Great Britain 1,087; sales 12,000; stock 221,133.

SAVANNAH, December 16.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12⅞; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 3,778 bales; exports to continent 1,445; sales 1,340; stock 88,978.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 13; net receipts 157 bales; gross 325; sales 900; stock 12,174;

NORFOLK, December 16.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 4,687 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,844; coastwise 3,775: sales 321; stock 26,090.

BOSTON, December 16—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; net receipts 530 bales; gross 1,152; sales 702.

WILMINGTON, December 16.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 196 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,382; coastwise 112; sales 180.

AUGUSTA, December 16.—Cotton steady; good demand; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 2,001 bales; sales 1,563.

CHARLESTON, December 16.—Cotton market firm; middlings 13 1-16; net receipts 2,96 bales; exports coastwise 2,068; sales 2,000

MOBILE, December 16.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 11; net receipts 2,436 bales; exports. coastwise 250; sales 3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16—Cotton market firm; middlings 13⅛; net receipts 315 bales; gross 455.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, December 16.

Flour—steady; moderate demand: low grades shipping extras a shade firmer; superfine western and state $4 50@$4 75; southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $5 10@$6 00; good to choice extra $6 05@$8 75.

Wheat—quiet; little more export inquiry for new winter red western; choice amber Pennsylvania $1 45; white western $1 40.

Corn—old scarce; 1@2c higher; new quiet and without decided change; high mixed and yellow western 76½@77; new western mixed and yellow 64@71; new white southern 68½.

Oats—less active and scarcely so firm; mixed western 44@48; white western and state 52.

Coffee—Rio dull and nominal.

Sugar—quiet; fair to good refining 8⅛@8⅜; prime 8⅝; centrifugal refined 9⅛.

Molasses—dull and unchanged.

Rice—quiet and unchanged.

Tallow—firm at 9⅛@10⅛.

Naval stores—quiet.

Pork—less active; new job lots $21 25.

Lard—closed firm; prime steam 13 1-16@13⅛.

Whisky—steady at $1 1½.

Freights—steady; cotton per sail 11-32; per steam 13-32@7-16

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, December 16.

Flour—quiet and weak.

Wheat—opened active and lower; closed firm; No. 2 Chicago spring 95⅝ spot; 96⅛ seller of January; 96⅝ seller of February; No. 3 Chicago spring 75.

Corn—demand light; holders firm; No. 2 mixed 49@49⅛ spot; 48⅝ seller of December; 44⅛ seller of January.

Oats—dull; No. 2 29⅛ spot; 30⅛ seller of January.

Barley—fair demand at an advance; spot 87½@88; seller of December 87⅛.

Rye—dull.

Dressed Hogs—fair demand.

Pork—unsettled and lower spot $19 25; seller of February $19 52½@$19 55.

Lard—fair demand at lower rates; spot 12 35@12½; seller of January 12 40; seller of February 12 55.

Bulk Meats—steady and firm; 10 to 15 days in salt shoulders 7⅛; short rib middles 10½; short clear middles 10⅝.

Whisky—buyers and sellers apart; tending down at $1 10⅛.

Receipts—flour 8,000; wheat 64,000; corn 33,000; oats 16,000; barley 1,000; rye 2,000.

Shipments—flour 8,000; wheat 13,000; corn 8,000; oats 9,000; barley 1,000.

At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was higher, 96⅝ January, 97⅛ February; corn steady at 48⅝ December; oats unchanged; pork 2½ lower; lard quiet at 12⅝ cash.

ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.

Flour—dull and unchanged

Wheat—dull and drooping; No. 2 red winter $1 41; No. 3 do. $1 23½.

Corn—steady at 42⅝@42⅞ on the other side of the river.

Oats—higher; No. 2 35.

Barley—dull; choice to fancy northern $1 13@$1 25.

Rye—dull; 66⅝ bid.

Pork—dull at $19 75.

Lard—easier at 12⅛@12⅝.

Bulk meats—easier; shoulders 7⅛@7⅛; clear rib sides 10⅛@10⅛; clear sides 10⅝@10⅞.

Green meats—quiet and unchanged.

Whisky—steady at $1 12⅛

Live Hogs—lower for top grades; shippers $6 40@$6 70; packing $6 90@$7 15.

Cattle—dull; very little doing; prices mostly nominal.

Receipts—flour 1,000; wheat 15,000; corn 40,000; oats 8,000; barley 3,000; rye 1,000; hogs 13,300; cattle 300.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS.

CINCINNATI, December 16.

Flour—quiet at $5 75@$6 00.

Wheat—easier but quotably lower; red $1 20@$1 30

Corn—quiet and steady at 47@49.

Oats—quiet and steady at 35@45.

Barley—quiet; No. 2 spring $1 15@$1 20.

Rye—quiet and steady at 78.

Pork—dull at $20 50.

Lard—in fair demand at lower rates; steam 12 42½@12 47½; kettle 13⅛@13⅛.

Bulk Meats—quiet and steady.

Bacon—limited jobbing demand; shoulders 10; clear rib sides 12⅝; clear sides 13⅛.

Green Meats—easier.

Hogs—dull; fair to good packing $7 05@$7 35; receipts 17,870; shipments 238.

Whisky—demand active.

Butter—dull; choice 25@26.

LOUISVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—dull at $1 05@$1 25.

Corn—firm at 45@56.

Oats—quiet and firm at 37@38

Pork—$21 50@$21 75.

Bulk meats—shoulders 7⅝; clear rib sides 10⅛; clear sides 10⅝@11.

Lard—tierce 13⅛@14; keg 14⅛@14⅝.

Whisky—quiet at $1 10.

Bagging—quiet; two pound flax and jute 12⅛@12⅝.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAVANNAH, December 16.—Arrived—ss City of Dallas, Nassau; bark Panama, Santiago de Cuba. Cleared—Gen. Barnes, New York; brig Aurora, Liverpool; schr '76, Baltimore. Sailed—Gen. Barnes, New York; brig Robert Dillon, Genoa.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Arrived out—Parreire, Wilmington. Arrived out—Helen, Sands, George Hurlbut, Hermann, Anchoria, Texas, brig Venus, City of Montreal. Homeward—Laurel, Pensacola, Irene, Darien, Joseph Souther, Kenilworth.

Local and Business Notices

HOLBROOK makes a specialty of Furs, as well as Fur Caps. His assortment is new, and comprises the finest to be had in the city. dec16—d4t

DON'T forget the Seal and other varieties of new Furs at J. M. Holbrook's. dec16—d4t

THE largest and cheapest stock of ladies and children's Furs, just received at J. M. Holbrook's. dec14—d4t

Christmas Presents.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., New York.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., Jacksonville, Fla.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., Charleston, S. C.

XMAS PRESENTS

Just received at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s the largest and cheapest stock of BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS ever offered in this market.

Call, and we guarantee more than value for your money.

REMEMBER, No. 38 Whitehall Street,

Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Hymeneal.

HYER—HILL.—Married, on the 8th inst., at Dalton, Georgia, by the Rev. T. A. Seals, Mr. W. L. Hyer, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Fannie Hill, of Dalton.

JOHNSON—BANKS—Married, December 16th, Dr. J. T. Johnson, of Atlanta, and Miss Anna, daughter of Dr. J. T. Banks, of Griffin.

HIGHTOWER—HENDERSON—Married, on the 15th instant, in Covington, by the Rev. W. F. Cook, J. D. Hightower, of Atlanta, and Miss Laulie G. Henderson, of the former place. No cards

Obituary.

HENDREE—Died, at the age of 87, the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. S. M. Bartlett, in Washington city, on the morning of the 15th instant, Mrs. Sarah A. Hendree, relict of George Hendree, of Richmond, Virginia.

"He giveth his beloved sleep."

Amusements

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

One Night Only.

Tuesday, December 21

THE OLD RELIABLES!!

HAPPY CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS!

AND BRASS BAND.

Reorganized for the Seasons of 1875-76!

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE TRAVELING TROUPE IN AMERICA.

Our Commedians, Song and Dance Artists, Quartete and Orchestra have no Rivals in the Profession!

MR. CAL WAGNER will Positively Appear at each Entertainment.

ADMISSION......POPULAR PRICES

Reserved Seats can be secured four days in advance at usual places.

dec17—dfri-sat-sun&tues

New Advertisements.

GEORGIA, Milton county.

Ordinary's Office, December 14, 1875.

J. M. LUCKEY has applied to me for setting apart and valuation of a homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 27th day of December, 1875, at my office.
W. H. NESBIT,
dec17—w2t Ordinary.

For the Campaign of 1876.

THE

AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST

The Proprietors would announce that the Augusta Constitutionalist will take a leading part in the Presidential and Gubernatorial Campaigns of 1876. Next year an election will be held for President and Vice President of the United States. In Georgia a Governor and other State officers, members of Congress and members of the Legislature are to chosen.

It is already known that the Presidential contest will be the most exciting, and certainly the most important which has occurred since 1860. Upon a truthful press the people must almost wholly rely for accurate information, in order to act intelligently and in concert. To our immediate section, it is of the first importance that its voice should be heard by the country at large, its necessities known and the legislation it needs in Congress, and the future policy of the Government, through its Executive, made perfectly clear.

The Constitutionalist has a strong corps of editors and correspondents employed, and will devote a large amount of its space to the Presidential and the State campaign.

But it will not be altogether political—it will then, as now, publish each morning in its Daily, every other day in its Tri Weekly, and its Weekly, the very latest news received up to three o'clock on the morning of publication. This will include telegraphic dispatches from all portions of the United States, dispatches by cable from the Old World, the markets at home and from Europe, a daily resume of Georgia and South Carolina local news, the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and, lastly, the local news of the city of Augusta.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily—one year		$10 00
"	six months	5 00
"	three months	2 50
Tri-Weekly—one year		5 00
"	six months	2 50
Weekly—one year		2 00
"	six months	1 00

Single copies, 5 cts. To news dealers 2½c.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance. The paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

JAS. G. BAILIE,
FRANCIS COGIN,
GEO. T. JACKSON, Proprietors.

Address all letters to the Constitutionalist office, AUGUSTA, Ga. Money may be remitted by Post Office order, Registered Letters or by express at our risk.
dec17—d3t

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR RENT—A Cottage with five rooms. No. 22 Bell street. Apply to E. A. Angier, No. 16 Whitehall street. dec17—d2t

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—Mayson & Norman will sell, next Tuesday and Wednesday nights, a lot of Pawnbroker's goods, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, etc. Sales positive. dec17—dlt

FOR RENT.—A house with 9 rooms, on Mitchell street, next to Mrs. Force. H. F. Leak, Low, Douglass & Dallas. 75 2awtf

FOR SALE—A five room dwelling. Convenient and comfortable. Price low and terms easy. W. P. Pattillo, Kimball House. dec10—deodtf

WANTED—A young lady of Virginia, desires a situation in a school or private family, to teach the usual English Branches, French and Music. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, H. A. C., box 298, Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Virginia. nov27—deod2w

WANTED—By a gentleman, for himself and wife, board in a private family where there are no other boarders. Will furnish his own room if necessary. References given. Address Q C, care Constitution. dec16—dtf

TO LET—Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, in the Hightower building, can be had for any night of the week except Wednesday. Single night five dollars, including lights and fuel, or ten dollars per month for one night in each week. Apply at office of S. A. Daniel, Room 4, 2d floor in Austell building, Decatur street, or of R. E O'Donnelly, at store of John Kelly, No. 64 Whitehall street. dec15—3t

WANTED—An experienced TEACHER to take charge of the Ringgold Masonic Literary Institute, for the year 1876. A man of family preferred. Good references required. Apply to A. S. Fowler, Secretary Board of Trustees, Ringgold, Georgia. dec15—dlw

A FURNISHED HOUSE of seven rooms for rent, on Whitehall street. Address No. 63 Whitehall street. dec8—dtf

New Advertisements.

Great Bargains!

IN

CLOTHING.

FOR

Thirty Days!

To reduce stock previous to taking inventory on the 15th proximo, we have marked down prices so as to place good Clothing within the reach of all. We have a large assortment of OVERCOATS, TALMAS, MEN'S SUITS, YOUTH'S SUITS, BOY'S SUITS, which we are determined to close out within the Thirty Days, and will therefore commence on MONDAY, DECEMBER 13th, OUR FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALES. We offer genuine Bargains. Those in need of CLOTHING will do well to call and have a full stock to select from.

O.K. STORE
32 Whitehall St

HAAS BROS

CATOOSA LIME WORKS

C. W. GRAY & Co,

Graysville..........Georgia.

CONTRACTORS AND LIME DEALERS will find us prepared to supply the cheapest Lime in the market. The capacity of our Kiln enables us to always fill orders without delay. The high character already attained by our Lime, as evinced by the indorsement of builders and architects all over the country, fully proves its good quality. We guarantee a bushel of our Lime to yield as much when slaked and to form as strong a bond in work as any in the market, and invite comparison and test with any other lime. Analysis of our Plastering Lime, by Prof. Wm. J. Land, of Atlanta, shows 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, proving it to be one of the purest in the world

Our Hydraulic Lime

is superior for cisterns, sewers, foundations and walls, and will give satisfaction to all using it.

Special rates of freight on car-load from the works to all the principal points in the South.

To Planters.

We will furnish Lime for Agricultural Purposes cheaper than any other Works in the South can do. aug9—deod-wedlm

The Daily Constitution

BLANCHE AND NELL.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

O Blanche is a city lady,
Bedecked in her silks and lace;
She walks with the mein of a stately queen,
And a queen's imperious grace.

But Nell is a country maiden,
Her dress from the farmstead loom;
Her step is free as a breeze at sea,
And her face is a rose in bloom.

The house of Blanche is a marvel
Of marble from base to dome;
It hath all things fair, and costly and rare,
But, alas! it is not—home!

Nell lives in a lonely cottage
On the shores of a wave washed isle;
And the life she leads, with its living deeds,
The angels behold and smile.

Blanche finds her palace a prison,
And oft, through the dreary years,
In her burdened breast there is sad unrest.
And her eyes are dimmed with tears.

But to Nell her toils are pastime,
(Though never till night they cease);
And her soul's afloat like a buoyant boat
On the crystal tides of peace.

Ah! Blanche hath many a lover,
But she broods o'er old regret;
And the shy, sweet red on her cheek is dead,
For the day-star of hope is set.

Fair Nell! but a single lover
Hath she in the wide, wide world;
Yet warmly apart in her glowing heart
Love bides, with his pinions furled.

To Blanche all life seems shadowed,
And she but a ghost therein;
Thro' the misty gray of her autumn day
Steals voices of grief and sin.

To Nell all life is sunshine,
All earth like a fairy sod,
Where the roses grow, and the violets blow,
In the softest breath of God.

What meaneth this mighty contrast
Of lives that we meet and mark?
One bright as the flowers from May-tide showers,
One rayless, somber, and dark.

O, folly of mortal wisdom
That neither will break nor bow;
That riddle hath vexed the thought perplexed
Of millions of souls ere now!

O, folly of mortal wisdom!
From your guesses what good can come?
We can learn no more than than the wise of yore:
'Tis better to trust, and—be dumb!

—Mrs. Stephens, the youngest daughter of Mr. Thackeray, died recently at the age of 35.

—The Empress Eugenie's diamonds have according to the Times of India, been sold to the Maharajah of Puttialla.

—Baggage smashers will handle trunks gently for a time in view of that dynamite explosion at Bremen the other day.

—George Alfred Townsend won two thousand dollars on the election of Speaker Kerr. He is temporarily writing on monogram paper and drinking green seal.

—A countryman's description of Prof. Proctor—"He is what they calls 'a sayvant'—one of them chaps as goes into ruptures over things as nobody understands."

—The cost of operating the palace hotel at San Francisco has been so great that Senator Sharon has felt it necessary to admonish Warren Leland, the manager, to retrench.

—Orange county, New York, entertained more than 18,000 tramps during the past year, and if there were any angels among them Orange county is still "unawares" of it.

—For the expenses of an exhibition of "Ohio educational matters"—school-marms, perhaps, at the Philadelphia show next summer, the legislature is asked to appropriate $7,400.

—It is dangerous for fat, bald-headed men to go through Vermont now toward Canada. The officers are on such a lookout for Tweed that every one having aldermanic proportions is most vigorously interviewed.—Boston Journal.

—William Eddy and his two sisters and their husbands, Messrs. Brown and West, have taken their departure from Spirit Vale, near Rutland, Vt., where they have carried on the spook business for several years, and gone to Colorado. Horatio Eddy and Mrs. Huntoon will conduct the business at the old stand.

—Among the best pedestrians are two young English ladies, sisters, who tramp five or six miles every afternoon, wearing dark cashmere suits, with vest overdresses, and kilted skirts short enough to show heavy walking boots.—Washington Letter.

—It is said that about 15,000 bunches of violets are sold per day in Paris. Their sale amounts to 500,000f a year. They are not in so much favor now as they were during the empire, for the violet is looked upon as an imperial flower. It is therefore a political flower, and some people fear to be thought imperialists if they wear a violet in their button hole.

—The number of Singer's wives has not been increased for three days. Unless there are a good many more to hear from it is likely the estate, if it pans out $15,000,000 as stated, will yield nearly $100 to each of the wives whose claims have been presented if they conclude to avoid litigation and share and share alike.

—The Yreka Union's devil is delighted with the new pinback skirts. He and his hollyhock went out walking last Sunday night, and just for experiment imagined it rained, and he says they could just snug up under one umbrella lots easier than they could last winter.

—"You have a good chance to see a good deal of us Americans," pompously observed a sallow faced New Yorker to Lord Houghton the other day, "pray tell me, sir, what you think our most striking national characteristics?" "Impudence and indigestion," quietly replied his lordship.

—The gamins of London, being forbidden to beg in the streets, have neatly circumvented the law. They purchase a bundle of straw, commerce of all kinds being free, and sitting at the corner of a street entreat pedestrians to buy a single whisk. It is said that some urchins by this traffic make a profit of over ten dollars a day.

—'Tis sweet to sit at eventide,
Some willin' female form beside,
And. love-like, pur and snicker;
To feel, whatever devilish arts
Are sund'ring other kindred hearts,
You two are growing thicke.

Yes, its sorter nice, but if you happened to rub her the wrong way, would she keep on purring, or do as other cats do?

Summary of State News.

AUGUSTA.

—Chandeliers in the centre is the latest innovation in street cars.

—The Southern and Atlantic telegraph company has applied D. Infreville's system of duplex telegraphy.—Constitutionalist.

—Five shares of Central railroad stock was sold yesterday at 50½.

—The chicken fight will take place next Monday, probably in Harrisburg.

—Georgia railroad stock if still going —83½ was asked for it yesterday.—Chronicle and Sentinel.

AMERICUS.

—Americus has six hundred and fifty registered voters.

—Americus has a young man who measures seventy-two inches around the waist, and throws up the beam at three hundred and seventy-two pounds.—[Republican.

COLUMBUS.

—The freight of the Julia St. Clair was nine boxes and bundles containing thirty-five or forty different varieties of wood, obtained from Florida. They are to be repared and exhibited at the Philadelphia centennial next year.

—Peter Curran has been adjudged a lunatic.

—Early yesterday morning, in Browneville, Ala., two sisters—one married, the other single, but engaged—daughters of Mr. Harris, had a dispute as to the looks of husband and lover. Miss Belinda seized a pair of heavy tongs and striking her sister, literally knocking out the left eye-ball. A Columbus physician removed the hanging ball; and on a third visit in the afternoon, pronounced the condition of the patient as very dangerous; in fact, or life despaired of. Miss Harris was dismissed from the Eagle and Phenix mills, where both sisters were employed.—Enquirer.

CARTERSVILLE.

—The county court is defunct.

—Mrs. Thomas' youngest daughter, a little child about four years old, burned to death. The family were at breakfast when the sad accident occurred. Almost all the skin was burned from her body, and death must have ensued in a few minutes. Her clothes caught from the fire place.

—A sad accident occurred near Van Wert, last Friday, which resulted in the death of a son of Mr. Thomas Thompson. He had been target practicing with a pistol, when, in returning the weapon to his pocket, it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through his bowels and lodging, it is supposed, against his left hip. He lived until Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

—The Bartow house has been leased to W. A. Dickerson, of Morristown, Tennessee.—Planter's Advocate.

CEDARTOWN.

—A rumor to the effect that the contending parties had agreed to let the Cherokee railroad go to sale and then contend for the proceeds, is afloat in town.—Express.

ELLIJAY.

—We hear of a man in this county who borrowed a horse to tend a farm, and after the crop was in he had the cheek to charge the owner for what the horse had eaten while in his possession.

—It is rumored that arrangements have been made by which the mining operations at Ducktown will be continued during the pending lawsuit; the miners get their back pay, and business be resumed as heretofore.

—The comptroller general sent our tax collector an order to pay over all tax money in his possession to Mr. J. W. Renfro, the newly appointed treasurer. Our collector says something must be wrong with Mr. Goldsmith, if he is fool enough to think of getting any money from him, as he needs all collected so far for his own use, but if they will wait until he gets all his debts paid he will loan them what he has left.—Courier.

FORT VALLEY.

—Hogs in this section are dying of the cholera.

—Sam Gurr brought in a live hog weighing 444 pounds.

—$200,000 has been paid out for cotton here during this season.

—The Hugh Allen place containing 2,300 acres, sold for $4,300 last sales day.

—Mr. Geo. Muttart, agent of the W. U T. Co., at this place, has purchased the Perry line from Ed. Byington, and put it into operation.

—A young man was angling at the fish pond at the festival Thursday night and and caught a lady on one of his lines. Mirror.

GRIFFIN.

—The city council elected the following officers: Clerk and treasurer, Thos. Nall; chief marshal, W. E. D. Warren; deputy marshal, G. D. Johnson; 1st policeman, C. R. Doe; 2d policeman, J. C. Bridges; 3d policeman, J. T. Morris; 4th policeman, C. L. Magnan; watchman, Perry Pitts; city sexton, B. W. Doe; city surveyor, D. S. Holman; clerk market, A. B. Andrews; mayors pro tem, F. D. Dismuke, C. R. Johnson. The offices of city physician, city attorney, and street overseer have been abolished.—News.

IRWINTON.

—Two little children of Mr. H. W. Price of No. 16 C. R. R., were poisoned Saturday night from eating cheese. They were relieved by the medical skill of Dr. Fluker who was called in.

—This locality was visited on Saturday night with the rare phenomenon of a violent thunder storm with the thermometer below 50 degrees. Several trees were struck a short distance from town and fired, and burned the entire night.

—Judge Wiley Holland, one of the county commissioners, over 70 years of age, was, notwithstanding the rain of last Tuesday, the first one of the board to arrive at the court house. For eight years prior to the war he served the people as tax collector and was a most efficient officer, and during that time never missed an appointment to meet the people to collect the tax.—Southerner.

LUMPKIN.

—On Saturday, Mayor Tucker was reelected; W. T. Hawes was elected marshal; and C. M. Lowe, Dr. J. E. Carter, M. L. Everett, A. H. Simpson and Dr. T. B. Miller aldermen.—Enquirer.

TOCCOA.

—Last Saturday night a terrific hail storm visited this locality, accompanied with electrical discharges of lightning. The face of the earth was literally covered with hailstones.

—We noticed a few days ago, a cart of handmade shoes, boxed and shipped from Gainesville to Athens, Ga. The shoes were manufactured by J. W. Ayers and son.—Herald.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—J B Clark to Miss Alice Houser, of Fort Valley.

—James Junius Smith to Miss Alexena Fisher, of Thomasville.

—B W McManus to Miss Ella R Hayes, of Thomas county.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—Jones Hicks, Macon county.

—Mrs B B DeGraffenreid, of Baldwin county.

—Rev C P Beman, of Hancock county, aged 79.

—Dudley Davis, of Franklin county.

Galen and Hippocrates gained immortal fame as physicians. Their names will live forever, but the remedies which they used are either discarded or forgotton. From their time to the present day new remedies and so-called specifics have been offered to the public, have been tried and found wanting, but now the untiring efforts of our physicians seem crowned with success in the production of the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters. Whenever they have been tried, they have invariably produced a beneficial effect on all diseases of the bowels and liver. dec15-d2taw1w&w1t

A Widely Applicable Remedy.

Few remedies are applicable to such a wide range of diorders as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and this not because it special properties adapted to the cure of each—such a pretence would be manifestly absurd—but on account of its wonderfully improving effect upon the general tone of the system, and its alterative action upon the organs of nutrition, secretion and discharge. Besides its well known properties as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, torpidity of the liver, general debility, uninary and uterine difficulties, it invariably proves to be highly serviceable in overcoming anoemia hypochondria, rheumatism, insomtia, and many other disorders and disabilities originating in poverty or impurity of the blood, nervous weakness or over-excitment, or an imperfect performance of the physical junctions. dec10-deod1w&w1t

REMOVAL.
MENKO & BRO.

In order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21

Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.,
OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.

lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., the FIRST JANUARY NEXT. In the meantime we propose to reduce our stock by

Offering Great Bargains
TO THE TRADE.

We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

MENKO & BRO.
WHITEHALL STREET.
dec14—dtf

Notice to Contractors.

Bids for the construction of 300 Perch of Rock Work, and Wood Work of a LATTICE BRIDGE across the Chattahoochee River, between Buford and Cumming, will be received by the Chattahoochee Toll Bridge Company, till 28th instant. Work to be commenced by 5th January, 1876.

Bids for each must be separate.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at Buford after the 16th instant.

The Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Address CHATTAHOOCHEE TOLL BRIDGE COMPANY, Buford, Gwinnett county, Georgia
dec15—tilsun-thensun&w2t

Cast Iron Pipes.

Suitable for WATER and GAS—Cast vertically in 12 feet lengths, tested to 300 pounds pressure. Also, branches, street stops, cocks, lamp posts, hydraunts, and other castings, furnished at LOWEST RATES, by
THE TREDEGAR COMPANY,
dec15—d1m Richmond, Va.

Market Reports.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

New York, December 16.—Cotton quiet; sales 967 bales; uplands 13 5 16; Orleans 13½. Futures opened easier; December 13 3-16 @13 7-32; January 13 5-16@13 11-32; February 13 9 16@13 19-32; March 13 13-16@13 27-32; April 14 1-32@14 1-16; May 14 7 32@14 9-32.

Money 3. Gold 114¾. Exchange—long $4 85½; short $4 89½. Stocks dull and steady. Governments dull and strong. State bonds quiet and strong.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and firm. Pork quiet at $21 40@$21 50. Lard steady; steam 13@13 1-16. Turpentine quiet at 36½@37. Rosin unchanged at $1 70@$1 75 for strained. Freights quiet.

Liverpool, December 16.—noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7¼; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; receipts 11,200; American 6,800; cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

Liverpool, December 16—1:30 p.m.—Cotton sales include 8,100 bales American.

Liverpool, December 16—4:15 p.m.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in January or February per sail 6 15-16; do. March or April delivery 6 15-16; sales on a basis of middling Orleans nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January per sail 7 1-16.

London, December 16.—Erie 15.

Paris, December 16.—Rentes 65f 67½ ex-interest.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., December 16, 1875.

Remarks.—Trade is light generally today. We note no important transactions or change in quotations.

Atlanta Money Market.

Gold—
Buying......112 Selling......114

Silver—
Buying......105 Selling......110

Exchange—
Buying at ¼ off Selling......par

Bonds—
Georgia 6s......90a92 Atlanta City 8s. 83a86
Georgia 7s......100a102 Atlanta 10s......103a105
Ga. 7s gold......99a100 Aug'sta City 7s. 83a85
Ga. 8s......102a105 Georgia R. R......95a98
Atlanta Water. 75a77 A. & W.P.R.R. 98a100
Atlanta City 7s. 74a76 Savannah City.. 84a87

Stocks—
Ga. R. R......86 A. & W. P. R. R. 75a77
C. R. R......50a53

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—gross......7@7¾
Beef Cattle......2@5
Eggs......25@26
Butter—
Country......15@25
Tennessee......22@25
Poultry—
Grown chickens......20
Spring chickens......15
Dressed chickens......11@12
Geese......40@50
Ducks......20
Dressed turkeys......12½@14
Turkeys......75@$1 00
Feathers......50@60
Beeswax......25@27
Rags......2¼@3
Dried Fruit—
Peaches, unpeeled......8½
Peaches halves......8½@9
Peaches peeled......10@12½
Apples peeled......7@7½
Apples unpeeled......no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—
Prime white, old......70
New corn (shelled)......65@85
Ear......56
Meal......65@70
Grits......$6 00
Wheat......$1 30a$1 50
Seed......$1 65a$2 00
Wheat Bran......$1 10a$1 20
Barley......none
Rye......$1 35
Oats......60a72
Hay—
Timothy......$1 35
Clover......$1 10a1 40
Tennessee......$1 10a1 30
Potatoes—
Peas—
Stock......$1 00a$1 10
Sweet......50a75 per bushel
Irish......$3a3 25 per barrel
Cabbage......market overstocked
Onions......$3 50 per bbl
Molasses—
Barrels......33
Tierces......32
Hhds......31
Syrups—
New York......50a68
New Orleans......55a65
Mackerel—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits......$1 75 a2
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits......$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits $1 15
Coffee—
Rio......23a26
Java......37½
Sugar—
A......11½
White extra C......11
Yellow C......10¾
Demerara......11
New Orleans......10½a10½
Flour—
Fancy......$8 00
Extra family......$7 25a7 50
Family......$6 50a6 75
Extra......$6 25a6 50
Superfine......$5 00
Bacon—
Clear sides......none
Clear rib sides......none
Shoulders......10
Bulk Meats—
Clear sides......none
Clear rib sides......11½
Long clear sides......11¼
Shoulders......9a9¼
Hams—
Sugar-cured hams......none
Country......none
Bulk hams......12a13
Lard—
Tierces......14½
Kegs and cans......16
Buckets......16
Hominy......$5 50
Cheese......15a15½
Vinegar......25a40
Soap—
Poor man's......$3 50
Diamond......$6 00
English crown......$3 25
Sundries—
Bologna......12½a15
Dried Beef......16a17½
Buckwheat Flour......$12 per bbl
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls...12½

Wines and Liquors.

Corn Whisky—
Proof, 100 per cent......$1 45a1 90
80 per ct......$1 20

Miscellaneous.

Lime—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.
Nails—
12d, 10d......$3 50
Leather—
Sole, hemlock, good damaged..26½a28
Good......29a33
White oak......40a50
Black upper......40a55
Salt—
Liverpool......$1 50
Powder—
Rifle......$6 00
Blasting......$4 50
Shot—
Buck......$2 73
Drop......$2 50
Bagging—
Domestic......14
Borneo......14
Gunny......11
Iron Ties—
......5½
P'cd......4½

Dry Goods.

Ticking......8a24
Stripes......9a15
Osnaburgs......10½a12
Cambrics......6½a7½
Prints......6½a7½
Brown Sheetings......8½a9
Shirtings......6½a8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings......5a15½
Domestics—
4-4......9a9½
7 8......7½a8
3-4......6a6½
Yarns......$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Apples—Georgia raised $2 25a$2 50 per bbl
Northern......$5 50a$6
Pears......$5 00@$6 00
Oranges—
Louisiana, each......2½a3
Florida......2½a3
Lemons......$12 50
Palermo......14a15
Raisins—
Layers, whole, per box......$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half......$1 75a$2 00
Currants—
In barrels......10
Citron—
Leghorn per lb......35
Figs—
Selected Eleme, drums per lb......17½
Dates—In frails......8½
Prunes—In barrels, per lb......14a15
Nuts and Almonds—
Languedoc......25
Taragona......25
Pecan Nuts......20
Brazil......12½a15
English Walnuts......15a20
Filberts......12½a15
Pea Nuts—
Tennessee choice, per bushel..$1 75a$2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb......9a10
Teas—in five pound caddies—
Oolong......$1 00a1 25
Imperial......$1 00a1 25
Fire Crackers—
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box $3 50

Tobacco.

Chewing—
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb. 50a55
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb..56a62½
Medium, 11-in old......65a75
Good 11-in old......65a75
Fine 11-in old......75a85
Bright navys......58a65
Eights 6-in......60a65
Good......70a75
Fine 12-in, pounds, good......85a90
Stultz AAAA......$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in......$1 00
Log Cabin, 12 in......$1 00
Smoking—
Durham, per pound......65
Cavendish......$1

Special Medicine.

DR. RICE,

No. 37 Court Place,
Louisville, Kentucky.

A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove. Cures all forms of Private, Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage unhappy or improper, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Syphilis positively and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured. Patients treated by mail or express. Consultation free and invited, charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential.

A Private Counsellor
of 150 pages sent to any address (securely sealed for thirty cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. [aug5-d&w

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
Marriage Guide.
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK OF NATURE.
DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
LEMON SUGAR. ETC.
ONE THIRD IS SAVED

in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.

Manufactured only by
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati

STEAM MILL FOR SALE

I WILL sell, to the highest bidder, in Jonesboro, on the first Tuesday in January, 1876, an excellent STEAM FLOUR, GRIST AND SAW MILLS AND COTTON GIN: 35-horse power engine, one Merchant Wheat Mill and Bolt, one Corn Mill, with Grain Elevator attached; No. 1 2½ story framed building, 40x56—Cotton gin detached. The Cotton Gin, properly run, will pay at least

$1,000 Each Year Profits.

The Saw Mill pays well. There is a good run of Wheat and Corn custom. Terms—½ cash; balance on time, secured; or I will sell privately before the day of sale; will exchange it for merchandise. It is good property and pays well.
nov25-d6fri W. A. MELSON.

EMORY COLLEGE--1876,

OXFORD, GA.

One Mile from Covington Depot, between Atlanta and Augusta—Georgia Railroad.

The SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, January 19, 1876; ends Wednesday July 19th, 1876.

Special attention is called to the desirableness of Oxford as a place to educate young men, its location and healthfulness, as well as its social and religious features offering peculiar advantages.

Four large and well appointed buildings, besides the two Society Halls, afford ample facilities for all the work of the College.

The Faculty has been strengthened by providing fully for the Chair of English Language and Literature.

FACULTY.

Rev. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science
Rev. GEO. W. W. STONE, A.M., Vice-President and Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. OSBORN L. SMITH, D. D., Professor of Latin Language.
Rev. ALEX. MEANS, M.D., D.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Natural Science.
Rev. MORGAN CALLAWAY, D.D., Prof. of English Language and Literature.
JOHN M. DOGGETT, A.M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
JOHN F. BONNELL, A.M., Professor of Natural Science
RUFUS W. SMITH, A.M., Principal of Academic Department.

TERMS:

Tuition, Spring Term, in College Classes, $35. Tuition, Spring Term, in Academic Department. Primary Classes, $25; Academic Classes, $31.

Board, in good families, including all expenses for fuel, lights, etc., from $16 to $20 per month.

For further information, address
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
dec16—d2m President.

Milk, Butter and Buttermilk.

We beg to announce that we have taken Mr. W. B. Murray into partnership with us in our KIRKWOOD DAIRY—the business in future to be conducted by him. We are now prepared to deliver to families in this city, promptly, every day, PURE SWEET MILK, NICE FRESH, BUTTER and FRESH BUTTERMILK. We commend Mr. Murray to our friends and the public, and respectfully solicit their patronage. R. C. ROBSON & CO.
dec16—d1w

STORAGE.
Cunningham's Warehouse.

I AM now prepared to offer FIRST-CLASS STORAGE for Cotton, Grain, Flour, Hay, and other merchandize in my BRICK WAREHOUSE, (gravel roof), on the line of Railroad, corner Alabama and Forsyth Sts. Insurance rates lower than any other Warehouse in the city. This, with the railroad facilities, enables me to offer the Cheapest and Best Storage in the State.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on Staple Goods stored in my Warehouse.

For terms, call on or address
A. T. CUNNINGHAM,
Commission Merchant,
dec16—dtf Atlanta, Ga

Salt.

I OFFER TO THE TRADE, CHEAP for CASH, or approved city paper, ONE THOUSAND (1000) SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, now in cars on side track at my Warehouse, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets.
dec16—d1w A. T. CUNNINGHAM.

For Sale at Low Figures.

20.000 FRUIT TREES, consisting of Peach, Apple, Pears, Plums, Cherry, etc.; 5,000 Grape Vines, best varieties; 20 000 Strawberry Plants, also best varieties; 5,000 Evergreens, consisting of Magnolia, Cedusdidora, Cypress, Arbor Vitæ, Compact, Chinese, etc.; Red Cedar, large and beautiful; Euonymus, Arbor Vitæ and Box-wood for hedges. Also, best collection of Roses. Send for descriptive catalogue.
ALPHONS LAMBERT,
Sole Proprietor of the Central Nursery,
Fair Street, near Cemetery.
dthu—sun&tues1m

Good Samaritans.

A COUNCIL of Good Samaritans will be held at the Masonic Hall, cor. Marietta and Broad streets, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m. All Companions, Royal Arch Masons, members of this order, and all Sisters of the Order in the city and neighboring towns, are respectfully invited to be present. The Degree will be conferred on such Royal Arch Masons and their wives as may desire to receive them. By order of the Committee.
dec8—d6t CALVIN FAY, Secretary.

Railroads, &c.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Sunday, December 12, 1875, at 12:00 m.

No. 1—Night Mail & Pass. Train—Outward.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		10 25 p m
East Point	10 40 p m	10 40 p m
Red Oak	10 55 p m	10 59 p m
Fairburn	11 13 p m	11 14 p m
Palmetto	11 29 p m	11 30 p m
Powell's	11 50 p m	11 50 p m
Newnan	12 05 a m	12 06 a m
Pucket's	12 20 a m	12 24 a m
Grantville	12 39 a m	12 40 a m
Hogansville	12 56 a m	12 57 a m
Whitfield's	1 11 a m	1 16 a m
LaGrange	1 33 a m	1 34 a m
Long Cane	1 58 a m	1 58 a m
West Point	2 15 a m	

No. 2—Eve. Mail & Passenger Train—Inw'd.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
West Point		12 20 p m
Long Cane	12 36 p m	12 36 p m
LaGrange, meet No. 5.	1 02 p m	1 03 p m
Whitfield	1 21 p m	1 21 p m
Hogansville	1 41 p m	1 43 p m
Grantville	1 57 p m	1 58 p m
Pucket's, m't No 3	2 13 p m	2 17 p m
Newnan	2 32 p m	2 33 p m
Powell's	2 47 p m	2 47 p m
Palmetto	3 07 p m	3 08 p m
Fairburn	3 23 p m	3 24 p m
Red Oak	3 39 p m	3 43 p m
East Point	3 58 p m	3 58 p m
Atlanta	4 15 p m	

No. 3—Noon Passenger Train—Outward.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		12 00 m
East Point	12 18 p m	12 18 p m
Red Oak	12 33 p m	12 37 p m
Fairburn, dinner	12 52 p m	1 07 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 6.	1 22 p m	1 23 p m
Powell's	1 43 p m	1 44 p m
Newnan	1 58 p m	1 59 p m
Pucket's, meet No 2.	2 16 p m	2 18 p m
Grantville	2 35 p m	2 36 p m
Hogansville	2 54 p m	2 55 p m
Whitfield's	3 15 p m	3 15 p m
LaGrange	3 33 p m	3 33 p m
Long Cane	3 57 p m	3 57 p m
West Point	4 15 p m	

No. 4—Morning Passenger Train—Inward.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
West Point		2 20 a m
Long Cane	2 36 a m	2 36 a m
LaGrange	3 01 a m	3 03 a m
Whitfield's	3 20 a m	3 20 a m
Hogansville	3 40 a m	3 41 a m
Grantville	3 56 a m	3 57 a m
Puckett's	4 15 a m	4 19 a m
Newnan	4 34 a m	4 35 a m
Powell's	4 50 a m	4 50 a m
Palmetto	5 10 a m	5 11 a m
Fairburn	5 26 a m	5 27 a m
Red Oak	5 41 a m	5 45 a m
East Point	6 00 a m	6 00 a m
Atlanta	6 15 a m	

No. 5—Day Freight Train—Outward.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		7 00 a m
East Point	7 25 a m	7 25 a m
Red Oak	7 50 a m	7 55 a m
Fairburn	8 20 a m	8 25 a m
Palmetto	8 50 a m	8 55 a m
Powell's	9 30 a m	9 35 a m
Newnan	10 00 a m	10 10 a m
Pucketts	10 35 a m	10 40 a m
Grantville, meet No 6.	11 00 a m	11 10 a m
Hogansville	11 45 a m	11 50 a m
Whitfields	12 39 p m	12 50 p m
LaGrange, meet No 2.	12 58 p m	12 08 p m
Long Cane	1 52 p m	1 53 p m
West Point	2 22 p m	

No. 6—Day Freight Train—Inward.

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
West Point		7 30 a m
Long Cane	8 00 a m	8 00 a m
LaGrange	8 40 a m	8 55 a m
Whitfield	9 25 a m	9 25 a m
Hogansville	10 10 a m	10 20 a m
Grantville meet No 5.	10 50 a m	11 00 a m
Pucketts	11 30 a m	11 35 a m
Newnan	12 05 p m	12 15 p m
Powells	12 35 p m	12 40 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 3.	1 10 p m	1 25 p m
Fairburn	1 45 p m	1 55 p m
Red Oak	2 15 p m	2 20 p m
East Point	2 45 p m	2 45 p m
Atlanta	3 10 p m	

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will run daily; Nos. 5 and 6, daily except Sunday.

Rules to be strictly observed unless varied by special order of superintendent.

L P GRANT, Superintendent.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD (DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 21 p m
Leave Greenville	12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD, (DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 p m

ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta
ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick
To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master Transportation.

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

On and after Sunday, June 20th, passengerTrains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Columbus	1 45 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Columbus with Western Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Sleeping cars run through Macon to Montgomery. At Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air Line for all points North and Northwest.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 35 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	4 00 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 40 a m
Arrives in Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

TRAIN No. 2, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 40 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 25 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula	9 10 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany	9 10 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 55 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	7 15 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Eufaula, Atlanta and Albany daily. For Columbus, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run through to Arlington on Blakely Extension Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Trains for Eufaula connect with the Fort Gaines trains at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 20 p m
Leaves Columbus	1 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 22 a m
Leaves Albany	10 52 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	5 15 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives in Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and Augusta, and Train No. 1 from points on the Southwestern Railroad, Atlanta and Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, Mondays except.

WM. ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
VIRGIL POWERS,
Eng. and Supt. Southwest R. R., Macon.

THE CALHOUN HOTEL.

This splendid Hotel having been recently repaired and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. It is located in Calhoun, a beautiful town, 80 miles north of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Good water and pure mountain breeze. No expense will be spared to make guests comfortable and at home. Great inducements offered to pleasure seekers.
june4—dtf MRS. A. I. SKELLY, Proprietress

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'
Life & Health Insurance Co.
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA
Capital Stock......$100 000.
W. H. KETCHUM, President......F. E. DAVIDSON, Vice-President,
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.
Capital Stock......$100,000.
Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,
Major C. G. SAMUEL, President......ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President,
R. J. GWALTNEY, Secretary......C. ROWELL, Attorney,
Dr. G. W. HOLMES, Medical Examiner.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A. P. Allgood, Trion Factory; C. Rowell, Rome, Ga.; Alfred Shorter, Rome, Ga.; C. G. Samuel, Rome, Ga.; John H. Newton, Athens, Ga.; A. R. Jones, Cedartown, Ga.; Hon. D. F. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. D. B. Hamilton, Rome, Ga.; Cain Glover, Rome, Ga.; T. McGuire, Rome, Ga.; F. Woodruff, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Camp, Rome, Ga., M. H. Bunn, Cedartown, Ga.; A. J. King, Cave Spring, Ga.; Hon W. H. Hutchins, Polk county, Georgia.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Capital Stock......$100,000.
Hon. N. N. CLEMENTS......President and General Manager, Tuskaloosa, Ala.
Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, Vice-President......Montgomery, Alabama.
W. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary......STONE & CLOPTON, Attorneys.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, MERIDIAN, MISS.
Capital Stock......$100,000.
Colonel JAMES W. BECK, President......JOHN H. GRAY, Vice-President.
L. A. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Security! Economy! Liberality!
are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
dec2—deodtf General Superintendent of Agencies.

Western & Atlantic Railroad

In effect December 12, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

	No. 1.
Leave Atlanta	4 20 p m
Leave Cartersville	6 37 p m
Leave Kingston	7 05 p m
Arrive Dalton	8 43 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	10 15 p m
	No. 3.
Leave Atlanta	6 20 a m
Leave Cartersville	8 43 a m
Leave Kingston	9 12 a m
Arrive Dalton	10 57 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	12 42 p m
	No. 11.
Leave Atlanta, except Sunday	3 40 p m
Leave Cartersville, " "	6 15 p m
Leave Kingston, " "	6 52 p m
Arrive Dalton, " "	9 48 p m

GOING SOUTH.

	No. 2.
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Leave Dalton	5 51 p m
Leave Kingston	7 32 p m
Leave Cartersville	8 03 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 10 p m
	No 4.
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Leave Dalton	7 18 a m
Leave Kingston	9 11 a m
Leave Cartersville	9 46 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 55 a m
	No. 12.
Leave Dalton, " "	1 00 a m
Leave Kingston, " "	4 25 a m
Leave Cartersville, " "	5 20 a m
Arrive Atlanta, " "	9 42 a m

NOTE—Number 1 takes Supper at Big Shanty. Number 11 takes Supper at Cartersville. Number 2 takes Supper at Dalton. Number 3 takes Breakfast at Big Shanty. Number 4 takes Breakfast at Tunnel Hill. Number 12 takes Breakfast at Big Shanty.

Number 1 stops only at Marietta, Big Shanty, Cartersville, Kingston and Dalton.

Number 2 stops only at Graysville, Ringgold, Dalton, Adairsville, Hall's, Kingston, Rogers, Cartersville, Acworth and Marietta.

Train number 1 connects at Kingston with Rome Railroad on Saturday and Sundays only; at Dalton with East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, at Chattanooga with Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Memphis and Charleston, and Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

Train number 3 connects at Cartersville with Cherokee Railroad; at Kingston with Rome Railroad, at Dalton with East Tenn & Va. and Ga. Railroad; at Chattanooga with Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

Train number 11 is Accommodation, with no through connections.

Pullman Palace Cars without change, are run between Baltimore and New Orleans via Dalton and Atlanta, on No. 1; between St. Louis and Atlanta, via Chattanooga, on number 3: between Louisville and Jacksonville, via Chattanooga and Atlanta, on number 1.

Through day coaches are run between Little Rock and Atlanta, on No. 1.

Train number 2 connects at Dalton with Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad; at Kingston with Rome Railroad; at Atlanta with Atlanta and West Point Railroad, Central Railroad and Georgia Railroad.

Train number 3 connects at Kingston with Rome Railroad; at Cartersville with Cherokee Railroad; at Atlanta with Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Central Railroad.

Number 12 is Accommodation, and has no through connections.

Through day coaches are run between Little Rock and Atlanta on No. 4.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
WM. MacRAE, Superintendent.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Joshua R. Chandler, Bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of the above named bankrupt, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District
HOWARD E. W. PALMER,
dec2—d1aw3w Assignee.

Notice in Bankruptcy

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Absalom A. Morris—In bankruptcy.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Absalom A. Morris, of Clayton, in the State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. This December 2, 1875.
W. E. CARNES,
dec5—d1aw3w Assignee.

NOTICE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. All persons having demands against James M. Calhoun, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified and required to present them, properly attested, to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law. And all persons indebted to said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
W. L. CALHOUN,
nov0—d1aw6w Executor

LADD'S ALKALINE FERTILIZER. TRADE MARK. ATLANTA GEORGIA

None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. Broad St., Atlanta.

Special Notice of Removal.

MY friends and patients are notified that I have removed my Dental office from Broad street to my residence, 69 Crew street, corner of Crew and Jones streets, IMMEDIATELY on the McDonough street car line, where I may be always found to attend to their necessities. ARTHUR C. FORD,
oct31—d3tawtf Dentist

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

APPLICATIONS to fill the Chair of PROFESSOR OF MUSIC in the

"Lucy Cobb Institute,"

Athens, Georgia, will be received until 15th December, 1875. LAMAR COBB,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
dec1—d2twed&sun

Sale and Livery Stable at Suwanee.

IN addition to his Sale and Livery business, the traveling public are respectfully informed that transportation can be had at any time to the adjacent towns of Lawrenceville, Cumming, or other points immediately on the arrival of the up or down trains of the A. & R. A. L. R. R. The subscriber has good hacks and careful drivers, and is determined to spare no pains to render satisfaction. J. H. BROGDON.
Suwanee, September 17, 1875—dtf

Book and Job Printing.

PREMIUM JOB OFFICE

OF GEORGIA.

The Constitution

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

IS ONE OF THE

Most Complete in the South

And is prepared to furnish

Promptly and Cheaply

THE VERY BEST

Plain, Fancy and Ornamental

JOB PRINTING.

SUCH AS

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS,
COTTON RECEIPTS,
NOTE-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
HAND BILLS,
ENVELOPES

Railroad Printing a Specialty

PROGRAMMES,
BILLS OF FARE,
RAILROAD BILLS,
RAILROAD TICKETS
MANIFESTS,
LABELS,
ENVELOPES,
CARDS,
BADGES

Very Fine Printing in Colors.

VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
BALL INVITATIONS,
BALL PROGRAMMES,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
BILLS OF FARE,
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
DODGERS

Blank Books Manufa'd to Order.

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
RAILROAD TICKETS,
WEDDING CARDS
RAILROAD BILLS
ENVELOPES,
DODGERS,
BRIEFS,
ETC

Housefurnishing Goods, &c.

COOKING STOVES, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Georgia,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
RANGE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Slate, Iron and Marble Mantels; Grates; Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam, Gas and Water; Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Goods,
STEAM FITTING AND PLUMBERS' HOSE.

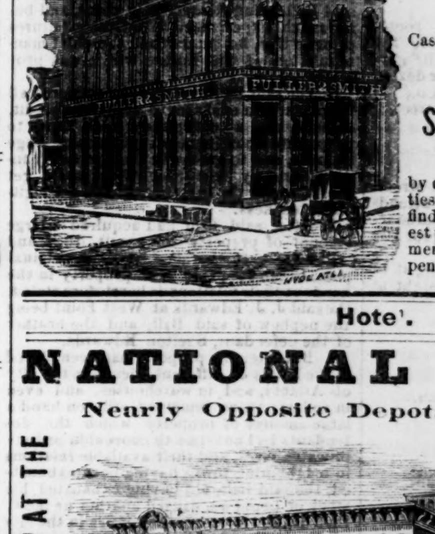
We call special attention to their stock of Stoves, Mantels and Grates. Their improved COLUMBIA COOK AND EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, for size, weight, large ovens, power of heating, rapidity of baking, size of fire box, economy of fuel, simplicity and durability, cannot be excelled in the State.

Make it a point always to examine their stock before purchasing.

ALSO,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
Steam and Gas Fitters, Galvanized Iron Workers, &c.
ROOFING, GUTTERING & ALL SHEET METAL WORK
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe.
AGENTS FOR
KNOWLES' STEAM PUMP.
oct19—deun tues&wed2mo

Wholesale Grocers.

FULLER & SMITH,



Wholesale Grocers.

Cash or prompt paying merchants visiting Atlanta to buy goods, will

SAVE TIME AND MONEY!

by calling on us for Groceries. Such parties who trust us with their orders, will find them filled promptly, at the very lowest prices. We employ no traveling salesmen, preferring to give that heavy expense to our customers.
FULLER & SMITH.

Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL
Nearly Opposite Depot, MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT THE

Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present management pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully solicit a share of public favors.

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Cotton States Life Insurance.

Cotton States Life Ins. Co.,
OF MACON, GEORGIA.
Capital & Guarantee, nearly $1,000,000

The only Company doing business in the South that has ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Deposited with the authorities of the State of Georgia, for the protection of Policy-holders. Policies upon all the Various Plans of Insurance All Policies Non-Forfeitable. NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL. Strictly a Home Company, with its CAPITAL AND INVESTMENTS AT HOME. People of the Cotton States, Foster Home Enterprise.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE AT LIFE RATES.
Low Premiums. Definite Contrats

THE COTTON STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Macon, Georgia,

Desirous of meeting the demand of the insuing public for low rates, and contracts that can be understood by all, offers the ENDOWMENT-LIFE-RATE POLICY, with confidence that an examination of the plan is all that is necessary to commend it to the favor of all desiring insurance. This plan secures two objects:
1st. It provides for those dependent upon us in the event of death.
2d. It provides for our old age in case we attain a stipulated age.
The low rate of premium, and the fact that the insurance is payable with the ordinary period of life, makes it The Most desirable form of Policy now offered to the Public.

Reasons for Insuring on the
ENDOWMENT--LIFE--RATE PLAN,
1st. It gives the insurance at the lowest possible cost.
2d. It provides for your family in case of death.
3d. It provides for yourself in old age.
4th. There can be no loss. In case premiums should be discontinued, paid up insurance is given for the amount paid in premiums.
5. It is better than a savings bank. The first premium paid secures a fortune, and if payments are continued the accumulations and amount insured will be much more than could be earned by the most fortunate savings bank.
6th. It secures the amount at a stipulated age, within the ordinary period of life; and
7th. By this means it is no longer necessary to "die to win."

Reasons for Insuring in the
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